The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,023.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
——— including postage..... „ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... „ 28 0
——— including postage ..... „ 36 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town... „ 16 0
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——— including postage..... „ 7 12
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Ten Lines and under
First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... „ 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... „ 0 2½ As.
per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship SATTARA, 1,237 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. J. Ballantine, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 15th Aug., at noon.

	Aug.		Augst.
Leave BOMBAY	15	Leave Pondicherry	27
„ Carwar	17	„ Madras	29
„ Narrakel	19	„ Coconada	31
			Sept.
„ Alleppy	20	„ Vizagapatam	1
„ Tuticorin	21	„ Bimlipatam	1
„ Colombo	22	„ Gopaulpore	2
„ Galle	23	„ False Point	3
„ Negapatam	26	Arrive CALCUTTA	4

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to the end of August, the Steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakel, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam Ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 19th August, 1871, at noon.

	Aug.		Sep.
Leave BOMBAY	19	Leave BUSSORAH	10
„ Kurrachee	23	„ Fao	10
„ Guadur	24	„ Bushire	14
„ Muscat	26	„ Linga	17
„ Bunder Abbas	28	„ Bunder Abbas	20
„ Linga	30	„ Muscat	22
	Sep.		
„ Bushire	1	„ Guadur	23
„ Kuo	3	„ Kurrachee	27
Arrive BUSSORAH	4	Arrive BOMBAY	30

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottiss, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 12th August 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY,

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA	and	BOMBAY
on the 24th,		on the 1st
of each month.		

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	36	22	7	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	Including Wines.
Messina	45	32	12	
Naples	47	33	13	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles(transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay:—
ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, 1871.
PERSIA, on SUNDAY, 1st OCTOBER, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 1st August 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY in September, which will leave Bombay on the return voyage about 10 days after arrival here. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.		Deck with Food.
To Aden	£16	.....	£ 7-13
To Suez	£36	.....	£15- 7
To Port Said	£30	.....	£14- 6
To Trieste	£40	.....	£19- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. As Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight, (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class.....£13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free: 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 130 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage 1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japan, China and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Medows Street, 1st August 1871.

QUICK STEAM PASSAGE from LIVERPOOL.—The Neera, s.s., Captain Corran, which arrived at Bombay lately, via the SUEZ CANAL, made the shortest passage upon record. She called at Port Said and Suez, but was only twenty-seven days and a half under Steam from Liverpool to Bombay, including stoppages in the Canal. She took out 1,100 tons of Cargo and had 1,200 tons of Messrs. Hancock and Scott's Welsh Hartley Main Steam Coal on board when she left Liverpool.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

Having become the Proprietors of those Works, we are prepared to undertake the execution of all description of IRON WORKS, CASTINGS, &c.

Estimates will be given, on application to Mr. Eb. Robson, on the premises, or by letter to our Offices, in Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 15th August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. KHEDIVE, (3,742 tons, and 600 H.P.) Captain J. D. Steward, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

To BRINDISI.....First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. „ „ 650 „ „ 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain N. Boskell, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 16th Aug., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 15th proximo.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 10, 13, and 16 per dozen. All Dry.

PAYNE & Co.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF WINES AND SPIRITS.
TERMS—CASH.

Messrs. Menesse and Co. have received instructions from the shippers, Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co. to submit to Public Auction, in the Apollo Bonded Warehouse, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 P.M., on account of whom it may concern the following Wines and Spirits of their own brand, saved from the wrecked Steamer Broadalbane, ex Hamoody.

C P & Co.—26 Cases Sparkling Moselle.
24 ditto ditto ditto
63 ditto Champagne.
26 ditto ditto
251 ditto Sherry.
22 dit o ditto Amoroso.
66 ditto Cognac.

Purchasers will have to pay custom duty, and clear the goods from the Bonded Warehouse.

Bombay, 11th August 1871. MENESSE & Co.

McCABE'S WATCHES.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

Watches of very inferior quality NOT made by JAMES McCABE, but fraudulently marked with his name, are now being offered for sale in India and elsewhere. Purchasers are advised to exercise caution, and to buy only of respectable traders, or to remit direct by Bank draft or otherwise. Price Lists forwarded on application, post free.

32, Cornhill, London. JAMES McCABE.

YARROW AND HEDLEY'S SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON OR STEEL.

23 feet long ..... seats for 8 persons ..... complete from £145.
30 feet long ..... seats for 14 persons ..... complete from £195.
37 feet long ..... seats for 20 persons ..... complete from £245.
43 feet long ..... seats for 33 persons ..... complete from £360.
50 feet long ..... seats for 60 persons ..... complete from £650.
&c. &c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck complete, and ready for immediate use on arrival.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carring cargo or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers specially designed for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & HEDLEY,
Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.
Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

J. AND E. ATKINSON.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.
Prize Medals—London, 1862; Paris, 1867.

ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.
ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED EAU-DE-COLOGNE.
ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.
N.B.—All Perfumes manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
Caution.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinsons' Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods may be had of all respectable dealers throughout India and China.

D. HOGARTH & Co.'s CELEBRATED PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

Ready for immediate use.
Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.
Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.
Kippered Salmon.
Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.
Preserved Meats of all kinds.
York Hams, Bacon.
Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.
Pickles, Sauces.
Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.
And Oilmen's stores of every description and of the finest quality.
Price Lists forwarded on application to

D. HOGARTH & Co.,
"Bon Accord" Wharf, 223 Wapping, London, and at Aberdeen
Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford.

CARSON'S ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,

PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN,
The British and Indian Governments.

It is extensively used for all kinds of Out door Work, as Iron, Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and stands A TROPICAL SUN WITHOUT BLISTERING.

Lasting twice as long as common paint. Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.

White, Light Stone, Bath, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours, Lead, Chocolate, Reds, Oak, Purple, Brown, and Black. Greens and Blue.

WALTER CARSON & SONS,
La Belle Sauvage Yard, Ludgate Hill, London.
Caution.—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.
Agents for
THE ARCHIMEDEAN LAWN MOWER.
Particulars on application.

A NEW HAT FOR CIVILIANS

Has been introduced by

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS,

Sole Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers of the

AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS,

Which are universally acknowledged as so great a boon by all residents in hot climates.

The NEW HAT has the advantage of the AIR-CHAMBER PRINCIPLE,
combined with greater capabilities of adapting itself to the form of the head than any Hat hitherto in use, being at the same time neat in appearance and very light in weight.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS

Are also Sole Manufacturers of the

INDIAN REGULATION CORK HELMETS WITHOUT INDIA-RUBBER.

anufactory—24, GT. CHARLOTTE ST., BLACKFRIARS, S.E.,
Sample Rooms—98, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.,
LONDON.

ROWLANDS' MACCASSAR OIL.

THIS elegant and fragrant Oil is universally in high repute for its unprecedented success in promoting the Growth, Restoring, Improving, and Beautifying the Human Hair. For Children it is especially recommended, as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d., equal to four small, and 21s per bottle.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

An Oriental Botanical Preparation, for improving and beautifying the Complexion and Skin. This royally-patronised and Ladies'-esteemed Specific realises a healthy purity of Complexion, and renders the Skin Soft, Clear, and Blooming. It also exerts the most soothing, cooling, and purifying action on the Skin, and eradicates Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Discolourations, and other Cutaneous Visitations. Ladies residing or travelling in India will appreciate its Cooling, Renovating, and Refreshing properties. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH

Are indispensable to PERSONAL ATTRACTION, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

OR PEARL DENTIFRICE,

Compounded of Oriental Ingredients, is of inestimable value in preserving, and beautifying the teeth, strengthening the gums, and in giving a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a PEARL-LIKE Whiteness. Price 2s. 9d. per box.

Sold by all respectable Chemists and Bazaar Dealers in India.

☞ Ask for "ROWLANDS'" Articles.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the Fourth Sessions of 1871 of Over and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 11th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheaters, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 7th day of August 1871, and in the thirty-fourth year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. BHAU DAJI, Sheriff.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of RICE, marked M P P D J D, H B, shipped at Calcutta by P. E. GUZEDAR, per Ship CONNEMARA, are hereby informed that the same are now READY for DELIVERY; and unless Boats are not at once SENT ALONGSIDE the Ship for immediate delivery, the SAME will be LANDED by the CAPTAIN at their risk and expense, and the Captain will not be responsible after they are sent ashore.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
Agent Ship Connemara.

10th August 1871.

FORT PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE THOUSAND RUPEES per Share has been DECLARED, and will be PAYABLE at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on and after THURSDAY, the 10th instant, to all Registered Shareholders on production of Share Certificates.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Church Lane, 9th August 1871.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, will be PAYABLE on application, on and after the 18th instant, to Registered Shareholders on 30th June 1871.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 10th August 1871.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Bank will be HELD at the Office of the Bank, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to confirm, in accordance with the provisions of Section 51 of of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, the following Special Resolution, passed at the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders held at the Office of the Bank on the 9th instant:—"The Secretary and Treasurer, and every other such Officer of the Company as the Board may from time to time require so to do, shall give Security to the Company, in such form and in such an amount as the Board may determine, for securing the fidelity of such Officer and the proper discharge of his duties."

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 9th August 1871.

A FEW SELECTIONS FOR THE TOILET,

Attention to which is essential to personal comfort, health, and the avoidance of epidemics.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE

Restores Hair to its pristine vigour and gives a delightful tone to the skin of the head.
Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

PURE COCOANUT OIL

Thoroughly deprived of odour, and then perfumed. Without doubt the finest and most limpid of all Vegetable Oils.
Per Bottle, Rs. 3.

GLYCERINE AND LIME JUICE FOR THE HAIR.

Beware of mixtures of Chunam and Oil sold under this name. The true preparation is Acid, being made of Lime Juice, and is an excellent Tonic Hair Oil,
Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8.

THE ATTENTION OF THOSE WHO PRIZE

BEAUTIFUL TEETH,

is respectfully invited to the following preparations.

SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE,

Perfumed with Hawthorn, strongly recommended by Mr. Walton and other eminent Dentists,
Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8.

SOFT TOOTH BRUSHES

for the above.

PEARL DENTIFRICE,

Antacid, cleansing, and very agreeable.
Per Bottle, Rs. 1-4.

EAU DE BOTOT,

An imitation of the well-known French Mouth Tincture.
Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8.

TINCTURE OF MYRRH AND BORAX,

Prepared with Eau de Cologne.
Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8.

CARBOLIC MOUTH LOTION,

Its use arrests Caries, and imparts a most agreeable feeling of cleanliness to the Mouth.
Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8.

D. S. KEMP and CO.

WHITEHEAD'S SOLIDIFIED SOUP.

Squares in Cases.
From Cash Rs. 3-8 to Credit Rs. 8.

Just received Overland by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CROQUET,

By JAQUES and other Makers,
At Rs. 14, 18, 20, 25, 28, 30, 33, 42, 45, per set, with Rules and all Requisites,
COMPLETE IN CASE,

(Subject to a discount of As. 2 on each Rupee for Cash Payment), ON SALE BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,

for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for
Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poona, and Byculla.

THE MAIL ROUTE VIA BRINDISI TO ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE, in connection at Brindisi with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

Sea Passage between Brindisi and Alexandria, 75 hours, contract time.

Fares:—Brindisi to London, First Class.....£13 5s. 6d.
„ „ Second Class.....£9 12s. 1d.

On arrival of the Weekly Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Indian Mail, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway, en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Verona, the Bremer Pass, Munich, Aschaffenburg, Mayence, Cologne, Brussels, Ostend, or Calais and Dover.

The Great East India Hotel at Brindisi, under the control of the Company, is now open.

The South Italian Railway Company's Agents in London—LEBEAU & Co., 6, Billiter Street, E.C.

LEA and PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Declared by Connoisseurs to be THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c. &c. and by Grocers, and Oilmen, universally.

NOTICES.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that an ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in the Darbar Room, Town Hall, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of August 1871, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider the business left undisposed of at the last Meeting.

LESLIE CRAWFORD,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 7th August 1871.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY the 9th, to WEDNESDAY the 23rd inst., both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Officiating Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 2nd August 1871.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND (ELEVENTH) of Rs. 20-0 TWO HUNDRED per SHARE (at the rate of 16 per cent.) for the half-year ending 30th June 1871, will be PAID on and after the 11TH INSTANT, (to the Registered Shareholders on the 29th July last,) at our Office, No. 23, Apollo Street, between the hours of 12 Noon and 3 P.M. Share Certificates are required to be produced on payment.

TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd August 1871.

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE.—An ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of this Company will be HELD at the Office of the Acting Manager, No. 23, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 11th August 1871, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June 1871.

2nd. To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix his or their remuneration.

W. M. TENNENT, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 2nd August 1871.

An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the Company will be HELD at the above place on the same day at half-past three P.M., when the following Resolution will be proposed:—

"That Clause 56 of the Articles of Association of the Company, substituted for the original Clause of that number by Special Resolution, dated 7th October 1869, confirmed on the 25th October 1869, be expunged, and that the following Clause be inserted in lieu thereof:—

"That Mr. W. M. Tennent shall be Manager of the Company, and shall have the general management of the concerns of the Company, subject to the supervision of the Board of Directors, and shall receive all Moneys due and keep all the Books of Account thereof, and that his remuneration be fixed at 5 per cent. on the actual gross income of the Company.

By order of the Directors,
W. M. TENNENT, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 2nd August 1871.

NOTICE.

We regret to have to announce
that, in consequence of advice received from our
COBLENTZ AGENCY,
of the
FAILURE OF LAST YEAR'S VINTAGE,
we cannot guarantee to supply
GERMAN VINTAGE WINES
at our present quotations for any length of time.
On an advance being made, it will be duly advertised in the local journals.

PAYNE & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April, 1871.

"BEECHLANDS" ESTATE,

IN UMMUTHNAD, OF THE YEDDAYNALKNAD TALOOK, IN THE PROVINCE OF COORG.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an APPLICATION having been made FOR THE TITLE-DEEDS of the Estate described above, on behalf of Mr. J. TANNER, of London, and it appearing that the Estate stands registered in the Books of the Superintendent of Coorg in the name of Mr. J. GILLIBRAND, the said J. Gillibrand, or any other person or persons who may have claims in connection with the Title-deeds of the said Estate, are hereby required to refer the same to the undersigned, within six months from the date of this Notice, on the expiry of which period the application in question will be finally disposed of.

H. G. THOMSON,
Offg. Superintendent of Coorg.

Coorg Superintendent's Office, Mercara,
Coorg, 1st August 1871.

ROWLAND AND Co.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEDOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
FORT, BOMBAY.
(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar).

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or reference for Payment in Bombay.

RUSSELL AND CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
AND
24, MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST and DIRECTIONS for SELF-MEASUREMENT forwarded FREE on application.

LADIES' MONSOON BOOTS.—JUST RECEIVED by the Overland Mail Steamer another assortment of elegant DESIGNS, Ladies' Kid Elastic Double Sole, Military Heel, Gaiter Walking Boots, expressly manufactured for the present Season. An early inspection is invited.

24, Meadow Street, Bombay. RUSSELL & Co.

GEO. NICOLL & Co.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA,
HAVE FOR SALE

DOUBLE HARNESS,
Silver and Brass Mountings;
TANDUM HARNESS,
Silver and Brass Mountings;
SINGLE HARNESS,
Silver and Brass Mountings;
RIDING SADDLES BY FIRST-CLASS MAKERS;
BRIDLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
CAVALRY AND INFANTRY SADDLES AND BRIDLES COMPLETE;
SHABRAQUES FOR DITTO:
NUMDAS;
HORSE CLOTHING, IN PRINCE'S CHECK AND KERSEY;
SUNDRIES;
SADDLE AND HARNESS BRACKETS

In very neat patterns. Well worthy of Inspection.

Harness Blacking (Liquid and Compo), Polishing Paste, Plate Powder, Hoplemeuroma, Horse Clippers, Mane and Trimming Combs, Trimming Scissors, Riding, Driving and Hunting Whips, Coachmen's Waist Belts in Brown and Patent Leather, and all other requisites in the Saddlery and Harness line.

Bombay, 20th April 1871.

NOW READY,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR AUGUST.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of railway and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

Contents.

Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway
Punjaub and Delhi Railways.
Scinde Railway.
Through Tariffs from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohileund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRIES for Port Canning and Mofussil Press shares at rates quoted. Little doing in other shares.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value perah.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p. a.			
40,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	95
22,500	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	637½
12,000	500	100	5 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	182½
13,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,400
1,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	270
40,000	275	all	10 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	380 nl.
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	152
37,197	250	125	nil	National Bank of India	101
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	500

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs 70	Colaba Land Co	1,655
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	146
750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	925
6 000	2,000	1,450	Nil	Port Canning	415

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

—	£20	218.3.0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	240
—	£20	109.15.0	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
—	£20	13.10.7	do.	Do.	—
—	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
—	£10	12.18.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,200
300	2,000	1,100	75 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,000
350	3,500	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	430
150	12,000	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,600
800	2,000	1,265	do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,200
200	500	all	60 do.	Do. New	600
500	1,850	all	Nil.	Colaba Press Co	6,500
350	2,500	all	...	East India Press Co	3,500
150	2,500	all	300	Fort Press Co.	10,500
800	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,010
200	5,000	4,000	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,850
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.	1,175
300	5,000	2,000	100 p.c.	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,175
2,000	1	400	25 p.c.	35 p.c. Mofus. Press & Co.	615
120	2,500	all	350	Prince of Wales Press	2,675
225	2,000	1,000	Nil.	Victoria Press, Madras	950
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Timsvelly Press Co.	1,000
120	1,500			Carwar Company	810

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,575
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,840
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	45*	Bombay United	970
1600	150	150	...	Bronch Mills	280
750	2,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	3,000
750	2,000	all	75 p.c.	Great Eastern	2,315
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,080
900	2,500	all	120 p.c.	Oriental	2,740
600	2,500	2,400	...	Royal	2,300

*Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	880
50,000	50	all	4½ p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	55
1,000	50	all	5 pc.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co	36
500	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
2,000	500	all	10 ps.	Treacher & Co.	400
3,000	250	all	6 p.c.	Viegas Patent Slip Co.	85

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of L'dation.		
500	19 Jan. '68	Bank of Bombay	14
20	19 ...	Do. China	1
250	2 Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
...	...	East India Bank	1
200	13 Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
200	7 th May '	Royal Bank	2

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

—	5,200	2,375 Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	32

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10⅞d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11⅛d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅛d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅛d.
Calcutta	At sight	100⅞
Do.	30 days' sight	100 Par
Do.	60 days' sight	99⅞
Madras	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	100
China	60 Do. do.	225

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-11
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-12
Carolas	,,	290
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	111
Gold Leaf	,,	13-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	17-2
Australian Gold	,,	17-2

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	114½
Five per cent	106½
Four per cent	99½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent Debenture Loan 1866-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	103½
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	115
Do. Do. Market Rate	115
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871.	93½

MILITARY.

DEPARTURE.—AUGUST 10.

Rogerson, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

POONA STATION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding at Poona.

Poona, 8th August, 1871.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence :—

Lieutenant Wood, of H. M.'s 56th Regiment, for 8 days, from this date, on station leave.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 9th August 1871.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery—Colonel C. F. Franklin, C. B., 6th Brigade, in England, in extension, from 30th June to 29th December 1871, on medical certificate.

2nd Captain F. B. Roberts, 18th Brigade, to Bombay, for 14 days, from the 3rd instant, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant A. T. Wooley, D Battery 9th Brigade, in England, from 30th June to 29th December 1871, on medical certificate.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Aug. 10.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Captain R. Bythell, Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The services of Major W. H. Blowers, Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868 :—

Captain G. Randell, Madras Staff Corps.

The services of Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G. C. Henry, R.A., are placed at the disposal of Government

The services of Lieutenant C. E. Yate, probationer for the Staff Corps, are placed, temporarily, at the disposal of the Government of India, Foreign Department.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieutenant Colonel from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Staff Corps.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Nuttall, 2nd August 1871.

The following promotion in the Public Works Department is made :—

Sergeant Joseph Ward, to be Sub-Conductor, from the 22nd April 1871, in succession to Sharman, removed.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from 29th July 1871 :—

29th Regiment N. I.

Jemedar Sheik Mahomed to be Subedar, vice Syed Mudder, deceased.

Colour Havildar Sheik Kurreem to be Jemedar, vice Sheik Mahomed, promoted.

Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance H. Sutton performed the duties of third class Commissary of Ordnance, in the Grand Arsenal, in addition to his own, from 1st May to 9th July 1871, inclusive.

The following officer, having applied for admission to the Staff Corps, under the provisions of paragraph 5 of G. O, G. I. No. 531 dated 27th June 1864, is appointed to the Bombay Staff Corps from the date specified opposite his name, subject to the approval of H M.'s Secretary of State for India :—

Ensign William Henry Lyster, 49th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 26th Regiment N. I., 6th July 1870.

Ensign William Henry Lyster to have the rank of Lieutenant, from the 6th July 1870, in accordance with para. 84 of the Amalgamation Order, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Surgeon J. Pickerton, M.D., Superintendent General of Vaccination, is allowed a furlough to Europe, on private affairs, for two years, from date of departure in August or September, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

The Government of India has sanctioned the grant of compensation in lieu of rations, according to the scale for fighting men, to Sowars or Privates only, of the Aden troop, discharged with or without pension, while they are detained at Aden for passage to Bombay, the indulgence being restricted solely to that troop.

In G. O. No. 3889, dated 23rd May last, for—" The Government of India have decided that all Warrant Officers who may have attained to the Warrant Grade since the date of their General Order No. 207 of 1869," read—" The Government of India have decided that all Warrant Officers who may have attained to the Warrant Grade prior to the date of the General Order No. 207 of 1869."

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to recognize Mr. B. F. Farnham as Consul for the United States of America at Bombay.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Madhowrao Janoojee, second class Subordinate Judge, Sholapoor, was in charge of the current duties of the office of Senior Assistant Judge of Sholapoor, from 5th to 6th October 1870, both days inclusive ; from 17th February to 5th March 1871, both days inclusive ; and from 12th to 18th April 1871, both days inclusive.

Rao Saheb Cassinath Ramchunder, second class Subordinate Judge, Panderpoor, was in charge of the current duties of the office of Senior Assistant Judge of Sholapoor, from 20th April to 10th May 1871, both days inclusive.

Under the provisions of clause 2 of section 1 of (Bombay) Act II of 1871, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize—

Mr. E. H Little, First Assistant Collector,

Mr E. D. Sharkey, Second Assistant Collector, and

Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, Supernumerary Assistant Collector, in the Ahmedabad District, to exercise the powers and perform the duties conferred and imposed on a Sub-Collector by the said Act.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Major A. T. Moore, V.C., is appointed to act, during the absence of Dr. Forbes, as Cotton Commissioner and Inspector-in-Chief under the Cotton Frauds Act.

The following arrangements are made in the Custom Department, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. A. Faulkner, first class Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium :—

Mr. H. L. Wright to act as first class Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, vice Mr. Faulkner.

Mr. T. Major to act as second class Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, vice Mr. Wright.

Mr. W H. Payne to act as third class Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, vice Mr. Major.

Mr. Madhowrao Carooba to act as fourth class Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, vice Mr. Payne.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. B. Duncan, Deputy Controller of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, resumed charge of his duties from Lieutenant LeBreton on the forenoon of the 26th July 1871.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Captain H. F. Hancock, R.E., and Lieutenant-Colonel J. S Trevor, R E., respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Consulting Engineer for Railways, after office hours, on the 5th instant.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon W. Dymock, B.A., and Assistant Surgeon J. Arnott, M.D., respectively delivered over and received charge of the duties of Professor of Pathology in the Grant Medical College, on the 24th July 1871.

SHIPPING.

Friday, 11th August, 1871.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—10TH AUGUST.

London	Cotton	£2 10s.
	Cases	£2 15s.
	Seeds	£2 10s.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£1 5s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton	£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
	Coffee	
Overland	Steamers	£3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool	via Suez Canal	No steamer.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta	Sail	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per on
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 19 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
10	Australian Packet	Keikhoff	Mauritius. July 22.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Montrose	Urie	London via Cochin.
	Berkley Castle	McMillan	Calcutta.
	Haddington	Sargent	Calcutta.
	Futtay Shaw Allum	Nac da	Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

The ship Morning Star, Evans, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
6	Ajax	...	Pondicherry.
	Benefactress	...	Bimlipatam.
7	Meinam (F S)	...	Galle.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.			
7	Meinam (F S)	...	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—10TH AUGUST.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Ann Millicent, 10 cases cartridge papers, Peel, Cassels & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Haddon Hall, 60 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Cospatrick, 12 cases sparkling Moselle, Thacker, Vining & Co.

Clara, 2 cases gunpowder, E N Colabawala & Co.

Callirhoe, 25 casks shot, Bolton & Co ; 5 cases toys and 2 cases concertinas, H E Hoosun.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Vienna, 111 boxes clay pipes, B Momedally.

FROM CLYDE.

City of Vienna, 5 hhds and 9 cases sherry and 30 cases brandy, J A Shepherd.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Almora, 195 boxes brandy, Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

Almanda, 25 cases brandy, E de Crepelene & Co.

Courier de Bombay, 150 cases brandy, H Bomanjee, Touche & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—10TH AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Millwall, 75 bales cotton, L Dattoo ; 40 bales wool, B Vussonjee 152 cales cotton, M Muckunroy ; 69 bales cotton, H Ramgopaul.

Clara, 200 bales cotton, V Pranjeevandass.

Defiance, 200 bales cotton, V Pranjeevandass ; 87 bales cotton, B Toolseedass.

Khedive (s) 35 bales wool, V Soonderdass ; 30 bales cotton, R Pragjee ; 52 bales cotton, N Gordhun ; 46 bales cotton, Mooljee ; 87 bales cotton and 13 bales wool, C Furdoojee ; 39 bales cotton, H Lalljee.

FOR LONDON.

Whittington, 5 cases indigo, H E Jetaker ; 40 bags coffee, M Luckmedas.

Khedive (s), 300 bags linseed, S Mooljee ; 123 pieces E teeth C Pursotum ; 32 bales skins, and hides, H M C Lubay & Co ; 180 pieces E teeth, J Peerbhoy ; 1 bundle E teeth, A Fazul.

FOR GENOA.

Khedive (s), 32 bags ground nuts, A Cursetjee Dady & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Khedive (s), 50 bales cotton, L Ramdayal ; 10 bales hemp, S Tyebjee & Co,

FOR HONGKONG.

Hindoostan (s), 100 bales cotton, E Framjee & Co ; 36 bales cotton, V Poonsee & Co ; 3,870 pieces sandalwood, R Alladinbhoy

FOR YOKAHAMA.

Hindoostan (s), 1 bundle senna leaves Stearns, Hobart & Co.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Aug. 15	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 12	11 A.M.	...
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 19	11 A.M.	...
China	,, 16	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	,, 30	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	Sept. 5	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam-packet, leave Bombay during the monsoon months every Tuesday at 5-30 P.M.

The Mails are closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after-packet at 3 P.M.

After-packet letters are not forwarded unless a four annas stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

Late letters are received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5-30 P.M. :—

Tuesday	... August	... 15	Saturday	... October	... 28
Do	... do	... 22	Do	... November	... 4
Do	... do	... 29	Do	... do	... 11
Do	... September	... 5	Do	... do	... 18
Do	... do	... 12	Do	... do	... 25
Do	... do	... 19	Do	... December	... 2
Saturday	... do	... 30	Do	... do	... 9
Do	... do	... 7	Do	... do	... 19
Do	... do	... 14	Do	... do	... 23
Do	... do	... 21	Do	... do	... 30

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2, pie 8.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—annas 2 ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 3, pie 4 ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8 ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8.

For places served through the United Kingdom.

Each Letter—8 pie per ½ ounce less than the published rate for a Letter sent via Marseilles.

Each Newspaper—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a Newspaper sent via Marseilles.

Each packet of Books or Patterns—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a packet sent via Marseilles.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is compulsory, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871 :—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At Noon.			At Noon.
Wednesday ... August	... 16	Thursday	... November ... 9
Do ... do	... 30	Do ... do	... 23
Do ... September	... 13	Do ... December	... 7
Do ... do	... 27	Do ... do	... 21
Thursday ... October	... 12	Do ... Jan. 1872	... 4
Do ... do	... 26	Do ... do	... 18

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At Noon.			At Noon.
Wednesday ... August	... 30	Thursday	... November ... 23
Do ... September	... 27	Do	... December ... 21
Thursday ... October	... 26	Do	... Jan. 1872 ... 18

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf during the year 1871 :—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE

Saturday	... August	... 12	Monday	... October	... 23
Do	... do	... 26	Do	... November	... 6
Do	... September	... 9	Do	... do	... 20
Monday	... do	... 25	Do	... December	... 4
Do	... October	... 9	Do	... do	... 18

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE

Saturday	... August	... 19	Monday	... October	... 30
Do	... September	... 2	Do	... November	... 13
Do	... do	... 16	Do	... do	... 27
Monday	... October	... 2	Do	... December	... 11
Do	... do	... 16	Do	... do	... 25

Registered and Ordinary Letters, as well as Books and Sample Packets, and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. on the day of departure of Steamer, as above shown.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the following date from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets to destinations :—

Tuesday	... September	... 5	Saturday	... December	... 2
Saturday	... October	... 7	Do	... do	... 30
Do	... November	... 4			

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

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Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

DE SILVA—August 8th, at Lower Mahim, Vicente de Silva, second son of Vicente Luis de Silva, aged 16 years 9 months and 6 days.

KIRBY—August 5th, at Poona, Frederick Stewart Kirby, son of Colonel Kirby, aged 1 year and 10 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PICK—August 1st, at Umritsur, the wife of Sergeant-Major Thomas Pick, 4-22nd R. A., of a daughter.

ROWLEY—July 19th, at St. Thomas' Mount, the wife of Major R. H. R. Rowley, Royal Artillery, of a son, still-born.

MARRIAGES.

STIRLING—MORGAN—August 7th, at St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. J. M. Thomson, Mr. P. Stirling, to Miss M. E. Morgan.

WALTER—URMSTON—August 1st, at Murree, by the Rev. A. Robinson, Chaplain, assisted by the Rev. Malcolm S. Laing, Frederic Edward Walter, Esq., Royal Artillery, second son of John Walter, Esq., M. P. of Bearwood, Berks, to Mary Grace, eldest daughter of Major H. Brabazon Urmston, Deputy Commissioner of Rawl Pindee.

DEATHS.

CONDON—August 3rd, at Cawnpore, Ernest, the infant son of J. H. Condon, Esq., Officiating Civil Surgeon, aged 13 days.

KINLOCH—August 1st, at Rawul Pindee, Ernest, infant son of Captain Kinloch, Rifle Brigade.

MACALISTER—August 1st, at Jugdispore, Chuprah, Sarun, A. Macalister, Esq., very suddenly, aged 25 years.

ROWLEY—July 24th, at St. Thomas' Mount, Amy, wife of Major R. H. R. Rowley, Royal Artillery.

SMITH—August 5th, at Agra, Captain Salvadore Smith, a pensioner of Maharajah Scindiah, aged 89 years.

WILLIAMSON—August 6th, at Calcutta, Mr. George Williamson, Assistant to Messrs Monteith and Co., of epilepsy, aged 35 years.

NOTICE

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department" *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1871.

WE have received from Simla information on which we can rely that the Government of India has flatly refused to appoint another Barrister Judge to the High Court of Bombay. Taking as a text the letter of the Chamber of Commerce, praying that a new Judge might be appointed to clear off the arrears of business, the Government of India suggests that the delay in giving judgments which the Chamber complained of will doubtless be rectified by the Judges themselves. As to faulty administration in the subordinate Judicial offices of the Court, the Government of India contents itself with the recommendation that the Chief Justice should make a scrutiny into the working of those offices, and effect whatever reforms are necessary. The despatch further suggests that Civilian Judges be employed in disposing of criminal business at the Original Side, and pointed allusion is made to the peculiar fitness of Justices Melvill and West to discharge such duties. As that mysterious body, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, has not condescended to take the public into its confidence with regard to the subject-matter of its letter, and is now indeed popularly supposed to be in a state of lethargy or suspended animation from which there is small hope that it will ever recover, we are unable to determine whether the severe rebuke administered by the Government of India to the memorialists is well deserved or not. Possibly, the Chamber did not state with sufficient clearness the exceeding gravity of the injury done to the public by the present state of business in the High Court. It is the simple truth that in very many cases the delays are so great as to amount to an absolute denial of justice. In the original minute by the Chief Justice and all the other Judges, Barrister and Civilian, of the High Court, the main plea, as we understand, urged in favour of the appointment of another Barrister Judge was that all the Judges had quite enough to do to occupy all their time, and that there still remained ample work for a new Judge. If these facts were stated correctly, it is but a mockery to offer the Judges at the Original Side the occasional help of one or two of their Civilian colleagues.

THAT bold Tribune of the people, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, had a grand field day at the New Bank of Bombay on Wednesday. "Adventures," says Mr. Disraeli, "are to the adventurous," and the true patriot needs never be at a loss for opportunities of displaying his patriotism. The Bench of Justices does not meet every day yet ; but, while there are Europeans in Bombay, no enterprising native can be at a loss to discover a grievance enabling him to air his eloquence in vindication of the rights of his oppressed race against the insolent foreigner. The excuse for Mr. Nowrojee's latest fit of virtuous indignation is a proposal made by the Directors of the Bank of Bombay to create a sliding scale of fidelity for their servants—the good faith of a European to be guaranteed by payment of a fee of four annas per cent. on his salary, while that of an Indo-European would require a payment of six, and that of a native eight annas per cent. Here was an outrageous suggestion, that natives are on the average only half as trustworthy as Europeans! The Queen's Proclamation, assuring equal rights and privileges to all Her Majesty's subjects in India, would have become null and void within the walls of the Bank of Bombay, if there had been no Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee to rush to the rescue of his downtrodden countrymen. Luckily, Mr. Crawford was away at Poona, so that Mr. Nowrojee could go to the meeting for half an hour without fearing lest the Municipal Commissioner should in his absence sell the fittings of the new offices on the Esplanade and run away to England with the money. We have not had the pleasure of reading the speech in which he annihilated the Directors ; but, having frequently heard Mr. Nowrojee hold forth, we can imagine what it was like, and how thoroughly Mr. Macdonald and his colleagues must have enjoyed it. As to the regulation which moved the Tribune to wrath, there can be little doubt that, as a majority of the resident shareholders of the Bank are natives, it will be set aside next Wednesday. It was certainly brought forward by the Directors with no intention of creating an invidious distinction between Europeans and natives. The fact is, we believe, that all officers of the Bank are bound to find security now ; and they do so, as a rule, with the help of Guarantee Associations which require from natives double the premium paid by Europeans. The object of the Bank Directors, in proposing the formation of a mutual guarantee society among the officers, was to reduce very largely the absolute cost of insurance ; and it is obvious that the European officers would have had little or nothing to gain by joining it unless the old proportion in the charges was maintained. There was, therefore, no novelty in the suggestion, the Directors only acting according to the ordinary rule of business in Bombay with regard to the comparative trustworthiness of Europeans and natives—though we must say that there seems to us no sufficient reason for the distinction which exists, for the standard of fidelity among natives entrusted with the care of money is on the average as high as that of Europeans.

The incident is curious, however, rather on account of the manner in which redress has been sought by the natives, than of the matter of their complaint. But a few years ago, what native would have been found bold enough to stand up at such a meeting as that of the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay, and insist on having the native clerks treated as in all respects the equals of the Europeans of the Bank ? It is not long since the most ardent leaders of Young Bombay used to "snatch a fearful joy" in daring to come into the presence of an English gentleman with shoes and stockings on their feet. Now, the equality which in our sentimental moments we used to talk about on paper, without having any sincere belief in it, has become a reality. In the Government service, in every profession, and in every branch of trade, natives elbow us from our places ; and it is evident that, even if no additional facilities be granted them for gaining high office in the State, they must before many more years have elapsed destroy all vestiges of that English ascendancy—alike political and social—which within our own recollection seemed to be so complete and indestructible. This revolution—for it is nothing less—has possibly made greater progress in Bombay than elsewhere, because the events of 1864-65-66 gave a deadly blow to English *prestige* in this Presidency. The way in which the names of Government servants were mixed up with share speculations of no very creditable kind fatally weakened the moral authority of the ruling class. The old mercantile society of the place, too, has been broken up, and the course of business almost entirely changed. A few merchants retired with fortunes, many others lost both money and credit. In the general wreck, more and more of the trade of Bombay fell into the hands of the native merchants, who, being suddenly deprived of the support on which they had been accustomed to lean, found out, at first to their surprise, but afterwards to their great satisfaction, that they were quite competent to walk alone. The custom, too, which has grown up among merchants, since travelling to England became so cheap and easy, of going home for a few months every year, cannot but diminish their regard for and influence in Bombay ; and, without meaning to say a word in disparagement of the new men, we think it is undeniable that we may look around in vain for successors to such men as the Flemings, Michael Scott, Andrew Grant, Walter Cassels, and others who might be named, in the legitimate authority they exercised by virtue of their position as not only leading merchants but public-spirited citizens of Bombay. We have no wish to exaggerate the importance of the change that has taken place, or to act the part of a mere *laudator temporis acti*. Such a transfer of power as seems to us to have been nearly accomplished was natural and inevitable,—from some points of view it was even desirable. But it is at least not out of place to note that the old state of society in Bombay has now almost passed away, and that, partly owing to local circumstances of an exceptional kind, but in great measure to the gathered force of the education we have for years been giving to the people, the long-wished-for state of equality between Europeans and natives in this Presidency may now be said to have been achieved.

COMMISSARY GENERAL FARON has been appointed by M. Thiers Governor-General of the French Possessions in India, in succession to M. Bontemps.

THE "Marwar Gazette" announces that H. H. of Jodhur has presented a lakh of rupees to the Ajmere College ; also, that he has set apart eight lakhs for the construction of roads.

THE appointment of Major A. T. Moore, V. C., to act as Cotton Commissioner and Inspector in Chief under the Cotton Frauds Act, during the absence of Dr. Forbes, appears in yesterday's "Gazette."

STAFF ASSISTANT SURGEON T. B. GIRAUD has been appointed to the medical charge of the Poorundhur Sanitarium, vice Assistant Surgeon Turton, whose services are urgently required with his battery at Mhow.

IT is rumoured that Mr. John Dalrymple Maclean, now on leave, and shortly expected in Calcutta, will officiate for Mr. A. J. Crawford as Collecter of Customs, and that Mr. J. G. Charles will officiate as Deputy.

WE ("Indian Mirror") understand that Mr. H. L. Harrison, at present Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, stands appointed to the post of a magistrate in one of the districts of the mofussil, and that he will be relieved of the Secretariat berth by Mr. A. Mackenzie, late Officiating Junior Secretary, now absent on leave. Mr. Mackenzie will thereby vacate the office of Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, which will be permanently filled by Mr. Henry Beadon, at present Private Secretary to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

THE "Pioneer" lately quoted a story of a "scientific policeman" in the Central Provinces having galvanized a woman, in order to frighten her into the confession of some crime of which she was supposed to be cognizant. The report in question proceeded to set forth that the poor woman, being eminently unscientific, was actually frightened, not into confession, but into suicide, under the impression that she was possessed by the devil. The "Pioneer" now asks—"May we be pardoned for feeling a certain regret at learning that there never was a grain of foundation for any portion of the story. It is sad to be disillusionized as to the march of mind among our constabulary."

AN impression appears to be gaining ground among the members of the Indian Medical Service (says the "Pioneer") that their department is to be allowed to die out for want of recruits, and the work now done by them to be divided between the royal military surgeons (for the army) and uncovenanted surgeons for civil work. This is a matter in which, we think, members of the general public have a right to say a little word. We do not suppose there is any charm in the name "covenanted." But is it certain that competent physicians and surgeons will come to India in sufficient numbers, on the bare chance of picking up a civil station ? And on behalf of the public,—on behalf of officials, part of whose guaranteed emolument is skilled medical attendance,—on behalf of the independent residents who are willing and accustomed to give sufficient fees to competent men,—we protest against being handed over to apothecaries with brevet rank, or superannuated P. and O. Company's surgeons.

THE "Madras Athenæum" considers that the charge of the "Morning Advertiser" regarding the unfaithfulness of wives of Anglo-Indians is to a certain extent just, though exaggerated ; but the evil is almost entirely limited to the presidency towns and the sanitaria. "Luxury and idleness, and the bad example and encouragement of people in high places (says our contemporary) cause it to grow there, and where those stimulants are wanting, the evil is wanting too. The last and worst of these st

THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

THE fourth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of this Bank was held on Wednesday afternoon, at the office of the Bank, Elphinstone Circle, Mr. A. J. Macdonald in the chair. There was a fair attendance of shareholders. The officiating secretary, Mr. W. Fraser, read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman suggested that the report and statement of accounts be taken as read, as printed copies had been distributed to the shareholders.

Mr. Bhickajee Nowrojee Pallonjee asked that the report should be read. He had not yet received a copy of it, and he knew nothing about it.

The Secretary read the report, and the statement of accounts was taken as read. The objecting shareholder had a copy of the printed report put into his hands by this time.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The directors beg to submit to the proprietors the audited accounts for the half year ended 30th June last.

During the period under review money was plentiful, and low rates of interest generally prevailed.

The state of European politics interfered during a great part of the season with the cotton markets, on which the trade of the port and the business of the Bank greatly depend. The improvement in political affairs in a great measure restored confidence in commercial circles, but the change, although advantageous to the trade of the country, came too late to benefit the business of the branches in any material degree.

The directors regret there is still nothing definite to communicate regarding the Charter or the other questions on which they are at issue with Government, but they trust their representations may be productive of good.

The balance-sheet, including the sum brought forward from last year, shows a net profit on the Bank's operations of Rs. 4,93,575-1-7, and agreeably to the articles of association the directors recommend the declaration of a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, which will absorb ...Rs. 1,80,000 0 0

Transfer in reduction of cost of premises and furniture of ... ... ,, 15,000 0 0

Transfer to Reserve Fund of ... ... ,, 85,000 0 0

which will thus be raised to Rs. 5,00,000.

Leaving a balance to be carried forward of ... ,, 20,492 10 2

Rs. 3,00,492 10 2

Rs. 1,000 have been set aside to cover the only loss the Bank has sustained during the half year, and, to guard against possible contingency, the directors have transferred to "Doubtful Debt, in Liquidation Account," a sum of Rs. 2,000, against a small claim in dispute.

As mentioned in last half year's report, an Officers' Guarantee Fund, based on the principle of mutual liability, has been organized with the sanction and approval of the directors. The scheme has been revised and approved by a competent actuary, and has been provisionally in operation during the past six months. It has worked satisfactorily, and the directors will ask the shareholders to approve of what has already been done, and to sanction its continuance. To strengthen the fund at the outset the officers have rateably subscribed an amount equal to 5 per cent. of the total guarantees, which, together with the premia, forms a satisfactory provision against probable risks. To enlarge and extend the objects of the scheme, the directors will ask the shareholders (by resolution) to contribute to the fund of Rs. 5,000 annually, for five years, out of the profits of the Bank, at the discretion of the directors.

The shareholders will have to elect auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration. The gentlemen at present holding the office are eligible for re-election.

In terms of clause 72 of the articles of association, Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and Mr. E. D. Sassoon retire from office, and are eligible for re-election.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

The following is our report of the audit of the Bank's books and accounts for the half year ended 30th June 1871.

We have compared the General Ledger balances with those in the Balance-sheet, and have found them to agree. These balances ha e been further verified by an examination of the Stock Registers, of the Branch Ledgers, the Security Ledgers, and the statements rendered by agents and other correspondents.

We have examined the securities held by the Bank for fixed loans and cash credits. These consist of Government Paper, guaranteed Railway shares, goods and shipping documents, and we have found them in order.

We have examined the "Bills Discounted and Purchased;" they amount to the sum that appears under that head in the balance-sheet.

The Government Securities and specie belonging to the Bank are also in order, and are of the value stated in the accounts.

We have counted the cash and currency notes at the head office, and their amount is correctly stated in the balance-sheet.

The cash, as well as the bills, cash credits, fixed loans, &c., at the branches are vouched for by their respective agents, and their statements are correctly embodied in the balance-sheet.

We have, as is customary, compared the securities deposited with the Bank and in the Treasury for safe custody, with the registers of the same kept by the Bank, and have found them to correspond.

A list of the overdrafts in detail has been submitted to us; the greater part is secured by property in the Bank's hands, and we are satisfied that the remainder, as well as the secured portion, will be promptly repaid.

The abstract of the balance-sheet prepared for publication is correct, and the Profit and Loss abstract shows the actual result of the half year's operation.—G. MASSON and RAGOONATH NARAYEN, auditors.

A REVIEW OF THE PAST.

The CHAIRMAN then said—When I last addressed you on a similar occasion to this, I ventured to express the opinion then entertained by the directors, that we were about entering upon troublous times, and intimated that we had determined to continue the cautious policy which it had been necessary for some time previously to follow. That policy was continued, and the result has been that, notwithstanding the bad times which were experienced towards the close of the last and the beginning of this year, this Bank has escaped almost scathless. I have adverted to this almost happy escape from loss, first, because it bears most intimately on all our interests as shareholders. Before moving the adoption of the report, I shall, for your information, institute a comparison between this and the previous year's accounts, as well as give some explanations of details with which it is desirable that the shareholders should have the fullest acquaintance. In the statement of affairs now submitted, and which has been freely circulated amongst the shareholders, the first item which calls for attention is the debit side is the reserve fund, which stands at Rs. 4,15,000, and is invested in 4 per cent. Government Securities. Next come the current deposits at head office and branches, which shew a reduction, as compared with last year, of about 29 lacs, which, looking at the absence of demand for money, is very immaterial.

On the other hand, the fixed deposits at head office and branches exhibit an increase of about 7½ lacs. I may mention here that the abundance of money led us, on the 5th April last, to reduce the rate of interest on fixed deposits for twelve months from 4 to 3 per cent. This step was taken to lessen the payment of interest on funds for which for the time being we could find no employment. The Government and General Treasury balance shews an increase of about 73½ lacs, and besides there is nearly a sum of 82 lacs at the Ahmedabad, Broach, Dharwar, Kurrachee, and Poona branches, at which places the Treasuries were taken over in December last. The Bank post bills outstanding are about Rs. 1,000 less than at a corresponding period last year. The other liabilities include unclaimed dividends, deposit receipts not bearing interest, Government drawing account, cash credits at call, and several other small items of no importance, and shew an increase of about 1½ lacs. On the credit side of the statement Securities are in excess of those held at the same time last year by about 48 lacs, the investment to that extent being necessary for the employment of our large resources. The fixed loans on Government Securities, bullion, and merchandise shew an augmentation of nearly 40 lacs, while cash credits on the same class of securities are about 2 lacs in excess of last year. On Saturday last the aggregate amount of the three last items was about one lac in excess of that current on 30th June. The overdrafts are all secured, as a rule, and are unavoidable. They now stand at Rs. 9,251. The bills discounted and purchased are nearly 30 lacs in excess of last year at a corresponding period, the excess being chiefly composed of bank bills on Calcutta. Since the 30th June, 75 lacs thereof have matured and been paid, and the amount since acquired is about 51 lacs, the present balance being about 76½ lacs. The *Economist*, a great authority in financial matters, says, "there is one vital element in a Bank's accounts which a Bank never will or ought to give," that is, details as to bad debts. But unfortunately by the Companies Act this is an item which must be clearly stated. Well, then, to comply with these requirements we hold one past due bill for Rs. 1,500, towards meeting which, as you will observe in the report, Rs. 1,000 have been provided. The balances with correspondents are about 9½ lacs in excess of last year, the surplus being principally at Calcutta, Madras, and Nagpore. The cost of head office premises and those at Oomrawuttee are unaltered, but in those at Ahmedabad there is a slight increase, caused by the cost of a strong room rendered necessary by the transfer of the Government Treasury; for the same reason an addition is apparent in the furniture at the different branches of about Rs. 7,000. The amount of Rs. 40,000 written off consists of the two sums of Rs. 20,000 each voted in 1869 and 1870. In the aggregate the premises and furniture now stand at about Rs. 12,000 less than last year. The stamps on hand exhibit a slight increase, while the stationery on hand is somewhat less. I now come to the adjusting account, which I shall explain in detail. The credits under this account are—

Interest due on Fixed Loans	Rs.	7,290 12 3
Do. Cash Credits		8,393 3 0
Do. Government Securities		70,246 13 6
Commission to Bank for conducting Public Debt Office		12,658 0 0
Do. Treasury and Savings Bank ...		6,429 0 0
Premium due on Government Securities at Ahmedabad, and on fixed loans and cash credits at Oomrawuttee and Dhollera		3,688 2 10
Commission on sale of goods hypothecated		6,000 0 0
	Rs.	1,14,610 15 7

And the debits:

Interests on Fixed Deposits.....	Rs. 26,027 3 9	
Rebate on Bills discounted	4,923 15 4	
Do. Rondies do.	20 4 3	
Income Tax on interest on Government Securities	731 11 10	
	31,353 3 2	
Saving a balance of...	Rs.	83,257 12 5

as shewn in the accounts, or about Rs. 50,000 over last year, the excess being principally in interest on Government securities. Then I come to the abstract of Profit and Loss. On the debit side of that account there are, first, the salaries at head office, which scarcely vary from those of last year, and the auditors' fees, which were doubled by special resolution last year, and which increase I find there is a general disposition to reconsider. The directors' fees exhibit a slight increase, which arises from the addition made to the number of the board. The addition of about Rs. 600 in rent, taxes, and insurance, arises from the additional number of godowns in which it was necessary to store merchandize on which loans were granted. The reduction of about Rs. 10,000 in income tax is caused by the lessening of that impost. The miscellaneous charges shew an excess of about Rs. 5,000, accounted for by increased charges for transport of specie, which could not be used at the branches, and which was brought to Bombay for employment. The salaries at branches exhibited an increase of fully Rs. 15,000, owing to additional agents being appointed consequent on the opening of the Oomptа and Dhollera branches. The expenditure in this respect has, however, been kept as low as possible by movements of agents. When the season is over at one branch the agent is sent to another quarter. Other charges at branches are diminished by about Rs. 35,000. This arises from the saving in the transport of specie, consequent on the receipts at the Treasuries at the several branches where these have been transferred. The item of brokerage is on the sale of Government Securities. The increase in interest at head office and branches of Rs. 12,006 is attributable to the augmentation of fixed deposits. The amount of stationery used shews a slight reduction. I have already noted that the one past due bill of Rs. 1,500, towards which the next item, Rs. 1,000, has been provided, but we are not without hopes that the amount may eventually be recovered in full. The sum of Rs. 2,000 has also been set aside to cover a small claim in dispute. The bad and doubtful debts for the year are thus in all Rs. 7,926-6, of which Rs. 4,526-6 accrued in the half year ending 31st December last. On the credit side interest shews slightly to advantage when compared with last year, while exchange shews a serious reduction of about Rs. 60,000 arising from the low rates which have been current. Commission only slightly varies from the amount earned last year, while discount shows a reduction of about Rs. 20,000, consequent on the demand for accommodation having been more restricted. Last year the profit and interest on Government Securities amounted to Rs. 77,123-4-5, while the interest alone this year reaches Rs. 83,277-15-11. The increase is due to the larger investments in these securities, and might have been expected from the larger holdings to have been even more, and it is therefore necessary here to explain that the investments were made late in the season when we saw that our resources would not be otherwise required. Although the average prices on the 30th June, for all the Government Securities held by the Bank were above the cost prices, still the difference was so trifling that we did not feel justified in making any transfer to profit and loss. The principle which has guided us in these matters, and to which we have constantly adhered, is to treat nothing as profit which has not actually been earned or realised, unless a very wide margin was shewn. Since then a considerable advance has taken place in prices, but the advantage thus gained, if maintained, will go to contribute to the dividend for the ensuing half year when trade is always at its dullest. The profit on bullion operations shews a reduction of about Rs. 2,200, for the simple reason that no opportunity has offered for remunerative business owing to the restricted imports, a large portion of which, especially that from China, instead of being placed on the market here, was sent to England. So much for the comparison between the six months ending the 30th June 1870 and 1871. A comparison of the last three years shews the net earnings to have been for that ending 30th June 1869, Rs. 4,47,360-8-7; 1870, Rs. 4,93,575-1-7; and this year, Rs. 4,21,074-6-4. I have said sufficient to shew in what sources of income the deficiency of about Rs. 72,000 has arisen as compared with last year. The operations at the whole of the branches have shewn a profit, but the result of the working in the aggregate is not so favourable as last year by about Rs. 40,000, owing to the low exchanges ruling. The agents at the branches have all worked earnestly and well, and every branch which required oversight has been visited by our inspector, who in every case reported favourably. The branches now in operation are Ahmedabad, Broach, Compta, Hoobleе, Indore, Khangaum, Kurrachee, Oomrawuttee, and Poona. Akola and Dhollera have been closed temporarily during the rains. The extension to Dhollera and Compta was sanctioned at last annual general meeting. The working expenses having seemed to me large, I took the trouble to compare them with those of other institutions of a like kind, and the following is the result. Our expenses last year were about 42 per cent. on the gross profits. The expenses of the local London Banks range from 23 to 73, averaging 36 per cent., the Provincial Banks in England having no London offices, range from 12 to 54 per cent., averaging 33 per cent.; and the Colonial and Exchange Banks range from 36 to 68 per cent., averaging 48 per cent. It is with the last class only that we can fairly compare our expenses, and the advantage is on our side. The net profits, Rs. 2,80,366-7-3, which, with the balance after payment of dividend last half year, Rs. 20,126-2-11, amount to Rs. 3,00,492-10-2, we propose to dispose of as follows:—

Dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.	Rs. 1,80,000	0 0
Transfer in reduction of cost of premises and furniture	15,000	0 0
Transfer to Reserve Fund	85,000	0 0
Leaving a balance to be carried forward of.....	20,492	10 2
	Rs. 3,00,492	10 2

—and which proposal will, I trust, meet with your unanimous support. The amounts proposed to be transferred in reduction of cost of premises and to reserve fund are both less than last year, the former by Rs. 5,000, and the latter by about Rs. 37,000, because we could not otherwise have provided the proposed 6 per cent. dividend. As I observed last year, it is very desirable that the reserve fund should be persistently increased until it reaches the amount specified by the articles of association, and thus have at our command a fund to fall back upon to provide for contingencies without trenching on capital or interfering with the dividends hereafter. The sum to be brought forward, Rs. 20,492-10-2, is not unduly large, and will also, I hope, have your sanction. Contingencies may arise, and it is well to be prepared, but so far as a careful scrutiny can detect I see no reason to question the undoubted soundness of every bill that we hold, except the one to which I have before referred. When we consider the short existence of this institution, and the difficulties with which we have had to contend from its formation, it will, I venture to hope, be conceded that we have made steady and onward progress. The business transacted last year was fully larger than that of the previous year, though the profits are less. A feeling exists that we ought to have proposed a larger dividend and carried less to premises and reserve, but knowing intimately the position of the Bank and the difficulties before us during the six or eight next months, I regret we cannot meet the views of shareholders in this respect. I shall state my reasons when I come to the question of the presidency banks. I have now, I think, given full explanations as to every item in the accounts, but if not, I shall be glad to furnish any further information that can properly be given consistently with the interests of the Bank and its customers. I now come to the Bank of Bengal Agency here, which operates so much to our distaste and prejudice. Ever since we met last year we have persistently agitated this question with our own Government, without, I am sorry to say, obtaining any redress. The blame lies, however, elsewhere; it lies in another quarter. Mr. John Stuart and other friends interested in this Bank have been following the same course in England with the Secretary of State for India, but though our grievance is generally admitted there, nothing tangible has resulted. It is between the Home Government and that on the other side of India that the blame lies. As regards the matter we have nothing new to report, notwithstanding that constant reminders have been given of the promises made in this respect. In spite of all the fair promises at starting, this Bank has had a poor foster-mother in the Government of India. We can only continue our persistent agitation for the fulfilment of promises, with hope of eventually obtaining redress. By private letters from England I am given to understand that the whole question of the presidency banks will shortly be considered by the English Government. Within the next twelve months this matter will probably be settled, and it will then be that our reserve fund will be wanted to shew as well as possible, in order that we may be placed on as favourable terms with the Government as the other Banks with whose reserve funds ours will then, we hope, favourably compare. A comparison of the reserve funds of the presidency banks to 30th June last shows the following results. The reserve fund of the Bank of Bengal is fully 7 per cents., that of the Bank of Madras fully 11 per cent., and that of the New Bank of Bombay fully 8 per cent. on the paid-up capital. Let me impress on shareholders this important point, because we shall want every support for the negotiations, for which we are making every endeavour to be prepared. I will now return to the subject of the Bank of Bengal Agency. Our field in Bombay is not only trenched upon, but lately we were threatened with encroachments in the Berars, which we instantly took steps to prevent, and which, I am glad to say, seem to have resulted successfully. The question of the Berar balances is again under the consideration of the Government, and has had our careful attention. The interests of this Bank shall be jealously watched by us as regards this question. I have only to repeat what I said last year that the Bombay Government have treated us with the greatest consideration, and have at all times done all in its power to forward our interests. Our able secretary and treasurer, Mr. Balfour, left for England in May last on leave for a few months, and will return towards the end of the year. During the time he has been at home, he has been acting in conjunction with Mr. Stuart in his endeavours to obtain what we have long been fighting for, the fulfilment of promises on the part of Government to which we have a right. I have, I think, touched upon every question which calls for remark as to the general position of the Bank. The only other matter to which I have to allude is the formation of a Mutual Guarantee Fund by the officers of the Bank, as to which I shall have to address you at length after the more immediate business which concerns us to-day has been disposed of. If any information beyond that given is wanted, I shall now be happy to supply it before moving the adoption of the report. If I have detained you long, my excuse must be my desire to give every information.

The following propositions were then carried unanimously:—

THE REPORT AND ACCOUNTS.

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. R. V. Reid,—That the statement of accounts made up to 30th June last, and the directors' report now laid before the meeting, be and are hereby approved and adopted.

THE DIVIDEND.

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Dr. Martin,—That a dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, be declared payable on and after the 18th day of August, to the shareholders whose names appear on the registers on the 30th June last. That transfers from the profit and loss account, after providing for the dividend, be made to the several accounts and for the several sums recommended in the directors' report, that is to say:—Rs. 15,000 to credit of premises and furniture account, being in further reduction of their cost; Rs. 85,000 to credit of the reserve fund, for investment in Government securities; and Rs. 20,492-10-2 to credit of the profit and loss account of the current half year, making a total of Rs. 1,20,492-10-2.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

Proposed by Mr. W. Bond, and seconded by Mr. G. F. Rimington,—That the election of Captain G. F. Henry as a director of the Bank be approved.

Proposed by Mr. G. F. Rimington, and seconded by Mr. Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy,—That Messrs. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and E. D. Sassoon be re-elected directors of the Bank.

THE AUDITORS.

The Chairman said the next proposition was altogether a shareholders' question. He observed from certain letters in the papers that the respective duties of the Government and the shareholders' auditors were misunderstood. If the directors did anything against the bye-laws, it would be the duty of the Government auditor to make a report to Government. The auditors of the Bank were appointed by the shareholders, and it was scarcely within their province to report as to the bills discounted. He did not think they could get an auditor in Bombay, who would be able to frame a proper estimate of the bills running for the time being. He made this explanation because in two or three letters published in the papers, the writers of them seemed to think it was the duty of the auditors to investigate the securities on the current bills. The Chairman did not think it was the duty of the auditors to value those securities.

Mr. Jaffer Moladina, seconded by Mr. Bhickajee Nowrojee Pallonjee, proposed that Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy be elected an auditor.

Mr. W. Martin Wood proposed Mr. Thomas Lidbetter.

The Chairman further suggested that the remuneration of the auditors should be fixed. If the shareholders thought that the last year's remuneration was too large, they had better mention the sum they wished to give for this year.

Proposed by Mr. W. Martin Wood, and seconded by Mr. Jaffer Moladina,—That Messrs. Thomas Lidbetter and Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy be elected auditors for the ensuing year, and that the sum of Rs. 1,000 each per annum be fixed as their remuneration.—The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Chairman said the next business was the establishment of a branch at Dhollera. (This matter was, however, withdrawn from the consideration of the shareholders, as their sanction in that respect had been already obtained at a previous meeting.)

THE RESERVE FUND.

The Chairman said, turning to the subject of the reserve fund, that he received a letter from Colonel Beville and Captain Boulton, addressed to him personally, and it says—

Hydrabad, Scinde, 4th August, 1871.

To the Chairman of the Board of Directors (New) Bank of Bombay.

SIR,—We, the undersigned shareholders of the New Bank of Bombay, desire to bring before the Board of Directors (in the hope of their views being explained at the meeting on the 9th instant) the following:—1st. We trust there is no objection to an arrangement being made for absent shareholders within reasonable distance taking part in all meetings held at Bombay, by stamped proxies being issued in proper time in the same manner as is always done in public companies and banks in England. 2. We desire to ask the directors their views in reference to the Reserve Fund which has now reached the large sum of Rs. 5,00,000.

We fully acknowledge the sound policy of the directors in providing a reserve, but venture to express an opinion that the present shareholders are in a measure being deprived of dividends for the purpose of accumulating a reserve too speedily, and that the large sum now provided should enable the directors henceforth to improve the position of the present shareholders without injury to the permanent interests of the Bank.

With this view we would suggest that the directors be asked to state what minimum of reserve it is proposed to form, and thereafter what proportion of the available profits of the Bank will be applied to dividends? In reference to the proposed yearly bonus to the "Officers' Guarantee Fund," we consider the views of all shareholders by proxy should be obtained, and with that view we think the consideration of the subject should be postponed to the next half yearly meeting.

We, therefore, trust that at the meeting we are in no way opposing a measure which, as far as we can see, will tend much to the benefit of the Bank by increasing the comfort of its officers.

We request the above letter may be read at the meeting.—We are, &c.

The Chairman said it was true the present shareholders did suffer to some extent with regard to the reserve fund. The operations are limited to about three years and a half, and yet the reserve fund shewed that that it was in this respect in a better position than the Bank of Bengal by 1½ per cent. Next year the directors hoped not to be so liberal to the reserve fund. It now amounted to five lacs or 12 per cent. on the paid-up capital, whereas, as the Chairman shewed by figures, the proportion in European Banks was considerably larger. With reference to proxies, he remarked he did not think it was the business of the Bank to send proxies to shareholders unless by special application.

THE MUTUAL GUARANTEE FUND.

The Chairman then said—The unsatisfactory character of the security which we some time ago held in accordance with the 81st clause of the articles of association from the officers of the Bank for their fidelity, rendered it necessary that some other means should be found for securing the Bank against misappropriation of funds. Until recently we had various forms of security, Guarantee associations, private bonds and deposit of securities, but for well-grounded reasons it was resolved by the directors to support the mutual scheme which was then known to them to be in contemplation by the officers. Before this resolve was come to, however, the directors, anxious to make the requirement of security as light a charge as possible on the officers of the Bank, instituted enquiries of several Guarantee offices of known position as to the rates chargeable for guarantee, and the result was that while some offices would guarantee none but Europeans, others would take the whole staff at differential rates, which were almost prohibitory in the case of Indo-European and native employés. There was therefore only one course left, the formation of a Mutual Guarantee Fund on the principle followed by the Bank of Scotland, the Bank of Bengal, and other important institutions. A scheme was therefore prepared last December for an Officers' Guarantee Fund on the mutual principle, and submitted to an experienced actuary, who reported that if carried out as proposed, it would afford perfect security to the Bank. We felt reassured, and seeing that such a scheme would not only make the burden of security lighter to the officers, but also from its constitution lead one officer to have a check on another, the directors gave it their cordial support. With a few exceptions, the whole of the officers of the Bank from whom security is required readily acquiesced in the proposal, and though some few jealousies arose as to the classification of employés and the scale of charges for guarantee at first, the questions in dispute were satisfactorily adjusted, and the fund is now in successful operation. Unreasonable and unjustifiable complaints have been made by the Indo-European and native assistants. The rates demanded for guarantee for all classes were ¾ per cent. for Europeans, 1½ per cent. for Indo-Europeans, and 2½ per cent. for natives. We can properly have 1 per cent. for Europeans, ¾ per cent. for Indo-Europeans, and ½ per cent. for natives. In the case of the guarantee association the European only pays half the rate of the Indo-European and less than a third of the rate by the native, while in the fund the European pays ⅓rd of the Indo-European, and ⅙th of the native rate. Therefore, theirs, if less in one quarter, is more in another. Mr. John Stuart and other friends interested in this Bank have been following the same course in England with the Secretary of State for India, but though our grievance is generally admitted there, nothing tangible has resulted. It is between the Home Government and that on the other side of India that the blame lies. As regards the matter we have nothing new to report, notwithstanding that constant reminders have been given of the promises made in this respect. In spite of all the fair promises at starting, this Bank has had a poor foster-mother in the Government of India. 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INDIAN ITEMS.

THE S. S. Vixen, which left Madras on the 15th of May last, was not signalled at Deal until the 13th ultimo, or in other words she took 59 days *en route* from Madras to the English Channel.

WOMEN FOR SALE.—The *Hindoo Hitoishini* says that a person has taken two young women to Dacca for sale at Rs. 300 each. The party is said to be a Brahmin, residing at present in the Chowdhoori Bazaar.

THE *Indian Daily News* publishes an advertisement by an East Indian for a wife. She is, says the advertiser, to be "not European, fair, handsome, educated, fond of studying, very amiable, fond of housekeeping, and must in every sense of the word be *poor*, as money is not at all wanted."

CALCUTTA FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL.—We are informed that the results of the half-yearly examination of the students of the Female Normal and Adult School are extremely satisfactory. Almost all the examiners have spoken highly of the progress made by the three young ladies of the first class. The prizes will be awarded to-morrow. Many European and native ladies have been invited.—*Indian Mirror.*

ASSAULT AT THE CALCUTTA SAILORS' HOME.—We regret to hear that a serious *fracas* took place on Saturday night at the Sailors' Home, when an inmate, who was in the bar room at the time, was struck on the forehead with a half-gallon pot. The injured man suffered a great loss of blood, and had to be conveyed to the Medical College Hospital, where he now lies in a very bad condition.

SCARLATINA IN INDIA.—It is generally supposed, and indeed was stated by the *Indian Medical Gazette* not long ago, that "scarlatina is unknown in India." This appears, however, to be a mistake, as a contributor to the *Indian Medical Gazette* for August gives the history of thirteen cases of genuine scarlatina which occurred in 1870 among the children of H. M.'s 1-2nd Queen's Royal Regiment, then stationed at Poona. In the same number Dr. Bradshaw, surgeon to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, brings forward many instances of true scarlatina having occurred in various places in India.

LOSS OF A BOAT.—A boat laden with 450 maunds of salt from the ship Eton Hall was lost on Saturday last by striking against a buoy. The men, after the boat had struck, rowed back to the ship to have the salt taken off, but were told by the Customs officer on board that this could not be done, as all the forms for giving delivery had been gone through except the stamping of the salt in the boat with the Government stamp, but that the best thing for them to do would be to row ashore and mend the leak. They accordingly rowed back, but on their way struck against two other cargo boats, and immediately capsized. The value of the salt is estimated at upwards of Rs. 1,400. No lives were lost.—*Englishman.*

BRUTAL TORTURE.—On the 22nd ultimo one Tarrachund Bunnia, a wealthy native mahajun residing at Barrackpore, was charged with having tortured his son's affianced wife, named Seeta, about eight years of age. From the evidence of the little girl and the other witnesses for the prosecution, supported by the evidence of her betrothed husband, it appeared that two months before this occurrence the defendant had brought her from her father's house in Bhugwangolah to marry her to his son, and about four days previous to the torture she had stolen some bread and milk, for which her intended father-in-law chastised her by tying her hands with a string to a post, and beating her with a cane, and subsequently applied a red-hot iron to her cheeks and other parts of her body, causing several severe wounds. Dr. Shircore, Civil Surgeon of the 24 Purgunnahs, has examined the girl. The case was tried before Captain A. H. Bedford, Cantonment Magistrate, who sentenced the defendant to two years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 500 fine, in default of payment to six months' further imprisonment.—*Ibid.*

BITING OFF A MAN'S THUMB.—At the Calcutta Police Court, before Mr. Roberts, on Saturday last, Edward Fitz-Patrick, 3rd officer of the B. S. Becherdoss, charged John Henry Palmer, a West Indian seaman of the same ship, with having bitten his thumb off on the 27th July last, while out at sea. Defendant said, "I admit having bitten off the complainant's thumb, but I did so to defend myself from being gagged. The complainant had his fingers in my eyes."

The complainant deposed that on the 27th July last the prisoner came on deck. The chief officer told him to go to his work. Prisoner went away from the chief officer's presence. About four minutes after I saw the prisoner idling. I sought hold of him to put him to his work. He then caught my thumb and bit it off with his teeth. I produce the piece of my thumb in spirits. After examination of Mr. Brothers, carpenter of the ship, his Worship postponed the case till Monday (this day) to enable the defendant to produce his witnesses to prove the provocation he had received from the second and the chief officers of the ship.

AN APPLICATION.—A European lady, named Mrs. Pearce, applied to Mr. Roberts, at the Calcutta Police Court, on Saturday last, for a summons against Miss Maloney, the head-mistress of the Free School, girls' department, for not allowing her to see her child, named Lilly Ogbourne. Applicant stated that, on last Saturday morning, she went to the Free School for the purpose of seeing Lilly Ogbourne, her child. She asked Miss Moisey if she could see the child. Miss Moisey replied "No." She (Miss Moisey) then called Lilly Ogbourne and told her to go upstairs, and not to come down till she was told.

Magistrate to Applicant—Perhaps Lilly Ogbourne had been misbehaving herself, and for that reason you were not allowed to see her.

Applicant—I am sure Lilly Ogbourne did not do any thing amiss. Formerly to this I would be allowed to see her on the first Saturday of every month. I have her visiting ticket.

Magistrate—Why does not Miss Moisey now allow you to see your child?

Applicant—I do not know.

Magistrate—Surely you must know something or other? you had better tell it to me now.—If I grant you the summons you will have to tell me when the case comes on.

Applicant—In reality I do not know the reason why Miss Moisey does not allow me to see my girl.

Magistrate—How old is the girl?

Applicant—About eight years.

Magistrate—What relation is Lilly Ogbourne to you?

Applicant—She is my niece.

Magistrate—I was of opinion that Lilly Ogbourne was your own daughter, but now that I am given to understand that she is your niece I cannot interfere in the matter. If you want the girl you must apply to the High Court.

His Worship refused the application.

A CURIOUS CASE OF DAMAGES.—On last Friday, at the Small Cause Court, Calcutta, before the Third Judge, one Mr. E. Empson was sued by a kitmutgar, in the employ of Mr. Wigley, the solicitor, for the recovery of Rs. 20, being the amount of damages sustained by plaintiff by reason of the defendant having set his dog at him, and which bit him so severely that several marks of the bites were still visible on the plaintiff's person. The defence was that the plaintiff had provoked the dog to bite him by throwing a stone at it, and that the defendant, so far from setting the dog on the plaintiff, had punished the animal for biting him; that the dog was not a vicious animal, nor was it in the habit of biting people, except when molested. Mr. Wigley, who was examined as a witness for the plaintiff, stated that the same dog had bitten him, and the mark was still visible on his arm. He was a neighbour of the defendant's, and on a Sunday evening, while passing the door of the defendant, the dog, which was a large black one, came out, sprang upon him, and bit him on the arm. Plaintiff stated that he had charged the defendant at the Police Court before Mr. Roberts, who fined him five rupees, and the fine was made over to him as compensation. The defendant's pleader put in a plea of minority, the defendant being under age. The Judge said that as the action was one of tort the plea of infancy could not be maintained. It was then contended that the defendant did not set the dog at the plaintiff, but that the latter had brought it all on himself by pelting the dog with a stone. The Judge said that it was clear that the dog was a vicious animal, and in the habit of biting people. Even if the defendant had not set the dog upon the plaintiff, still he would be liable, as he was bound to secure the dog when it was a vicious animal. As the defendant was a schoolboy, and had already paid a fine of five rupees at the Police Court, he would give the plaintiff rupees five as damages.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE WEIR ACROSS THE JUMNA, NEAR DELHI.

WE are glad to learn that the weir across the Jumna, which is in course of construction at Okhla, seven miles below Delhi, for the use of the Agra Canal, has suffered no damage from the extraordinary floods of the last ten days. On the 1st instant the waters rose far above the greatest recorded or remembered height of Jumna floods, and 120,000 cubic feet of water per second poured over the weir—a quantity nearly double the amount which past experience led the engineers to expect. But past experience teaches that unexpected floods always occur sooner or later, and a liberal margin of waterway was consequently allowed in the design of the weir. Great interest attaches to the stability of the weir, which is of a novel design, having been deliberately built on the Jumna sands *with no foundations*. It will consist of two parallel walls, running across the river about 25 feet apart, protected, both up and down stream, by great masses of stone thrown into the river, and packed in even surfaces and regular slopes

was thrown to the front by the Guards and advanced towards the railway, where the passing trains were good enough to supply minute volleys of musketry from the curling steam of the engines. The skirmishers advanced in a leisurely bolt upright condition, which, of course, they would not do had they been going under fire to engage an enemy's line of skirmishers in front. The Infantry deployed in line and advanced in support, the Cavalry in rear getting ready to act in accordance with the fortunes of the day. When the skirmishers had reached the limits of the grounds, the Infantry faced about and marched back towards the Cavalry, the skirmishers being called in and slowly retiring so as to keep an imaginary enemy in their rear in check. When the retrograde movement had been continued for some time a halt was sounded; the skirmishers faced about and opened a very brisk fire, lying down in a pretty thick line in front of their supports to whose line they had conformed. The Crown Prince took considerable interest in this skirmishing, and rode up close to the line and along it to observe the men engaged, who fired with very considerable rapidity. Pressed by the advancing army the skirmishers were called in and scurried back to their respective battalions, which commenced an exceedingly heavy and well-sustained fire. This fire was maintained with intense rapidity, volleys by wings and by divisions being delivered with very great precision, and it would be difficult for the most unfriendly critic to have found fault with the animated rapidity of the mode in which the blank cartridges were disposed of, or with the smartness of each volley. When this sustained fusillade had effectually checked the enemy, the line formed obliquely, and, refusing its left, permitted the Cavalry to come round from the rear and to deliver three decisive charges, the first being executed by the Blues. The Crown Prince, as soon as he perceived these fine squadrons wheeling into line and coming round on the left of the infantry, at a trot, rode over and placed himself on the right flank, and then, as they quickened from trot to canter and burst into a gallop, he settled himself down in his saddle, clapped spurs to his horse, and fairly led the charge right up to the very limits of the enclosure. The Blues are to be complimented on the manner in which they preserved line and form in a very quick and almost headlong movement. The 2nd Life Guards, headed by Colonel Marshall, followed over the same ground, and if they did not quite emulate the pace of the Blues, they certainly were not inferior in order. Then came the 10th Hussars, headed by Colonel Baker, who seemed better in hand than they were at Bushey, and attracted the favourable notice of foreign critics. The Cavalry swept round to the rear of the line in three successive masses, reforming after the charges; and the Infantry, after some simple manœuvres, formed in square to receive Cavalry and opened fire, and thus presented to the Crown Prince a form almost, if not quite, obsolete in the Prussian Army, where Cavalry are received by flank companies formed at the extremities of the line. It was in some such form as this that the 9th Jagers at Sedan encountered and utterly withered the most brilliant cavalry that France could put into the field. Then followed some simple evolutions of the same character; but before they concluded the Crown Prince left the field for London, with the intention, it was understood, of paying a visit to the Park, and seeing Rotten Row before he left Prussia-house in the afternoon for the Continent.

We understand that his Imperial Highness expects to be in Munich on the 15th in order to assist at the triumphant entry of the two Bavarian Army Corps of Von der Tann and Hartmann, which under his orders, as attached to the 3rd Army, bore so large a part in the heat of such days as Wissembourg, Woerth, Sedan, Chatillon, and Orleans. As soon as the festivities are over at Munich, the Crown Prince will return and join the Crown Princess in the quiet of Osborne, to pass some weeks with his family in the home of the Queen. As soon as he had left the field the disposition for the march past began, for Prince Edward justly considered that the spectators were entitled to such a gratification as a reward for their attendance. It would be well, we humbly venture to think, if on similar occasions the march past should be put at the tail instead of at the head of the show. Many people have thought and said so, but there must be some high considerations to prevent the adoption of the suggestion. On the whole, the spectacle was exceedingly pretty, and, fortunately, the showers which were held in readiness up many dense masses of clouds were good enough to remain in a state of suspension, and did not further disgrace this lugubrious month of July.

THE SCOTT CENTENARY.

(*Scotsman*, July 8.)

In Edinburgh, the Scott Centenary, if it is to be celebrated aright, ought to be celebrated on something of a national scale, and in the national name. This was Scott's birthplace—his "own romantic town." This is the capital of the country he loved and illustrated. It is to this place, as his chief shrine, that will next month resort in crowds the pilgrims from many lands. In view of this, there is perhaps a little need to remind Scotch, and especially Edinburgh people, that something may be required of them even beyond mere participation in formalities and festivities.

A generation has arisen which is apt to forget or to under-estimate what Scotland owes to Walter Scott. If it is too much to say, as somebody has strikingly said, that Scott "discovered Scotland," he certainly to a great part of the world first revealed and expounded both Scotland and the Scotch. He made our country an object of interest, even of love, to multitudes of many nations and tongues, to whom otherwise Scotland would have remained little more than a geographical expression. It is scarcely possible for Scotchmen of the present day to realise how much of our present position in the eye of the world we owe to the pen of Scott—how little known, and how little respected, we were among other nations in last century, compared with what we are in this century, and will be in centuries to come. Always indeed we were sufficiently blessed with whatever benefit is to be got from the granted prayer as to giving us a good conceit of ourselves; but it is only of comparatively late days that we have stood well in the esteem, or even much in the view, of our neighbours. It was not merely that they did not esteem us; they did not know us. Among the great vulgar of all nations, Scotland was regarded only as a sort of supplement to, almost an excrescence upon, England—a sort of half-fused remnant of barbarous tribes, without a national history, character, or literature. Scotland and the Scotch, in last century, were, even among our near and them not so dear neighbours of England, to a large extent the objects of a calm contempt, and a standing theme for "scurvy jests." This ignorance Scott dispelled—this injustice he repaired. Knowing us well, and loving us well, yet wisely, he described us truly, and with such power and beauty that all the world learned to look. He pictured our scenery, so that on distant shores not only are the names of multitudes of our hills and dales familiar words, but the things themselves are familiar images in the minds' eyes of millions who have never, and can never, see them in their reality, though they have been made to "feel the form of beauty smiling at the heart." In his fictions, he told our national history honestly—a history not free from blemish, especially the blemish of blood, but still a history to be proud of. In the passing politics of his own day, Scott was not only narrow in view but even servile in spirit; he was content with the conclusion that whatever was, was right; he thought George IV. a great monarch and a good man; and he worshipped as great statesmen the narrow and unscrupulous tricksters of the Dunda era. But take him back to the events and the men of former days, and he saw clearly all round him, judged calmly, and spoke the truth in honesty, and seldom otherwise than in love. As our history has been a history of internal struggles for supremacy as well as for the defence of our national independence against encroaching neighbours, it could not be that anything written by any one man would meet the expectations or gratify the feelings of all other men. It was unavoidable, therefore, that the pictures which Scott presented of portions of our history should have their likeness questioned; but the more that Scotch history becomes known, in graver forms and in more minute detail, the more is Scott's fidelity established. Long ago, for instance, a considerable outcry against his dealings with the Covenanters, and at that period the prevalent feeling undoubtedly was that he had failed rightly to appreciate the issues and the men of that era. But let any man come back to the reading of such of Scott's fictions as relate to those things, after the mind is imbibed and saturated in the facts of the history and the character of the men, and he will wonder scarcely more at the skill than at the insight and the fairness which have given us pictures so free from partiality and so right in sympathies. It does not lessen Scott's merits in this respect that his religious ideas and temperament made this sort of partiality easy to him. He was no bigot, and fanaticism in almost all things was foreign to his nature; on the other hand, he had an aversion to all sorts of innovations and speculations in things religious—as witness his anxiously thrusting out of sight honest, pious Joanna Baillie's inoffensive, if not also ineffective, tractate on the Trinity. On other parts of our national character, as manifested in our history or exhibited in individuals, his knowledge, his shrewdness, his right-mindedness, especially his scorn of meanness, and not least his quick, broad sense of the ludicrous, kept him fair and true. He gave a faithful portrait of us, warts and all; and if the world, having thus a full and near view of all our national features, had as well as good, has come to regard us not with aversion, but with something of favour, and certainly with interest, we are the more indebted to the great limner who showed us as we are and were.

It is said that the Scotch knowledge and love of Scott have waned, or are waning—that the younger generation has turned aside to feed on more stimulating and less wholesome mental diet. Too apparently there is some truth in the lamentation. Those who remember when the reading of Scott's novels was a recreation granted to the young as a favour or reward, and received with delighted avidity, are perplexed if not saddened to see so many of the young of these days rejecting Scott as "dull," and drinking eagerly of the alcoholic, vitriolic trash of the sensational school—frivolous and false, vulgar and vicious. But if it be so, there is another argument why the national tribute to the memory of Scott should show full magnitude and fervent spirit. The sight of a whole nation's heart strongly moved will tend powerfully to raise that respect, or at least the interest, of the young, and lead them towards those pure fountains where to drink is not merely to be refreshed, but to be strengthened and purified.

A special, though it may be called an humble duty seems to devolve on the inhabitants of Edinburgh in view of the proceedings of next month—a duty accidentally rendered the more imperative by the celebration of the Scott Centenary being coincident, in point of time, with the visit of the British Association to our city. That duty, rudely stated, is to stay at or at least return home during the first ten days of August. No doubt that disturbs customs and arrangements. But the present is no ordinary case. Votaries of Scott and Scotland are coming from all ends of the earth; from almost as wide an area are coming many of the men foremost in knowledge and thought; and it must not be that they see Edinburgh with locked doors and blinded windows. When men come from far virtually to do honour to Edinburgh, it would be shame that Edinburgh should be found not at home. They come to see Edinburgh, and Edinburgh does not consist merely of "walls, and battlements, and high-raised towers"—what constitutes a City, as well as a State, is men, and women too.

VIRGIL'S DIDO.

(*Saturday Review*, June 24.)

BEAUTIFUL and attractive as it undoubtedly is, it is hardly a paradox to assert that the story of Dido is, in the minds of nine readers out of ten, fatal to the effect of the Æneid as a whole. The very beauty of the tale is partly the cause of this. To the schoolboy, and to thousands who are schoolboys no longer, the poem is nothing more than the love-story of the Trojan leader and the Tyrian queen. Its human interest ends with the funeral fires of Dido, and the books that follow are merely ingenious displays of the philosophic learning, the antiquarian research, and the patriotism of Virgil. But it is yet more directly fatal in the way in which it cuts off the hero himself from modern sympathies. "Æneas," we quote from Mr. Collins's little book as conveying the ordinary English feeling on the subject—"Æneas is no hero. . . . It is his desertion of Dido which makes an irredeemable poltroon of him in all honest English eyes." Dryden can only save his character by a jest, and Rousseau damns it with an epigram. Mr. Keble used even to suggest that in the interview among the Shades the poet himself intended the abasement of his hero; and Mr. Gladstone has ingeniously capped this by the characteristic theory that the poem was really written with a special view to attract its reader's admiration, not to Æneas, but to Turnus. Criticism of this kind hardly needs serious refutation, but it is worth our notice as embodying the popular impression on the episode of Dido. That Dido was no mere love-poem to Virgil himself is plain enough. If Æneas embodied to his mind the fortunes and destinies of Rome, it was impossible to forget how, on the very eve of the realization of Roman hope in Augustus, it had been all but wrecked by the passion of an Eastern queen. The noblest verse of Horace, the grandest among all the pictures of Virgil, reflect the terror of that hour of suspense when the galleys of Augustus jostled against the galleys of Cleopatra. Antony had forgotten the high mission to which he was called in the madness of his enchantment, and the fatal spell had only been broken by the colder "piety" of Cæsar. His passionate love of Rome tells in another way on the conception of the poet. To us the great city is among the oldest and most venerable of all earthly seats of rule. But in the days of Virgil it was still young beside the older glories of the East, and there was good reason to dread that some less Western spot might be selected as the centre of the Imperial power. Antony had all but transferred its glories to Alexandria, as Constantine did transfer them to Byzantium. It is probable that even in the days of Augustus, as we know happened in the days of his successors, the proposal had already been made for their transfer to Carthage. In the Divine voice that summons Æneas from his half-built settlement to Rome may have been Virgil's protest against the whispers already passing about of political reasons which summoned the seat of empire to another site, the site perhaps of Carthage itself.

At any rate his own words suggest to us a purely historic background for this passionate romance. Carthage had been Rome's mightiest rival, and the struggle with Hannibal had been the turning-point in her conquest of the world. It is the Tyrian that in the death-curse of Dido is to be the undying foe of the children of Æneas:—

Through time to come
His seed with deathless hatred chase;
Be that your gift to Dido's tomb:
No love, no league 'twixt race and race.
Rise from my ashes, scourge of crime,
Born to pursue the Dardan horde
To-day, to-morrow, in all time,
Oft as our hands can wield the sword.
Fight shore with shore, fight sea with sea,
Fight all that are or e'er shall be!

Rome had vanquished in the great contest, but the temper of the East remained still in conflict with the temper of the West. Already, to borrow Juvenal's image, Orontes was pouring into Tiber. The sterner virtues of the conquerors were growing more and more distasteful beside the variety, the geniality, the passionate impulse of the conquered. The poet who paints for us the character of Dido must have felt, ere he could have painted it, that charm which has ever since bewitched the world. Every nerve in Virgil must have thrilled at the consummate picture of this woman of his own creation, her self-abandonment, her love, her suffering, her despair. It is with the tenderest, deepest perception of all this that he deliberately uses her simply as a foil to the character of Æneas. Impulse, passion, the mighty energies of unbridled will are wrought up into a figure of unequalled beauty and then set against the true manhood of the founder and type of Rome, the manhood of duty, of self-sacrifice, of self-control. To the stoicism of Virgil, steadied by a high sense of man's worth and mission in the world, braced to patience and endurance for noble ends, passion—the revolt of the individual self against the world's order—seemed a light and trivial thing. He could feel and paint with exquisite delicacy and fire the charm of woman's utter love; but woman with all her loveliness wanted to him the grandeur of man's higher constancy to an unselfish purpose, "varium et mutabile semper femina." Passion is the mainspring of modern poetry, and it is difficult for us to realize the superior beauty, the calmer and vaster ideal of the poets of old. The figure of Dido, torn hither and thither by the storms of the warring emotions, reft even of her queenly dignity by the despair of her love, degraded by jealousy and disappointment to a very scold, is to the calm, serene figure of Æneas, as modern sculpture, the sculpture of emotion, is to the sculpture of classic art. Less subtle, but with its own peculiar beauty, and the work of a true criticism is to view either from its own standpoint and not from the standpoint of its rival. To appreciate the Æneid we must throw ourselves, not into the mind of Mr. Collins or Mr. Gladstone, but into the mind of Virgil. We must subordinate individual characters to the general drift of the poem, and not the poem itself to individual characters. In other words, we must view Dido with the eyes of Æneas, and not Æneas with the eyes of Dido.

Throughout she is no weak woman, but a queen. It is as "a queenly shade" that she passes "majestic to the grave." It is as a queen, a Dian overtopping her nymphs by the head, that she appears upon the scene, distributing their task to her labourers as a Roman Cornelia distributed her wool to the house-slaves, questioning the strangers, the sailors of the Trojan fleet, who sought her hospitality and protection. It is with the high, haughty tone of a ruler of men that she bids them lay by their fears, and assures them of shelter. Around her is the hum and stir of the city-building—a scene in which the sharp, precise touches of Virgil betray the city-poet. But within is the lonely heart of a woman. Like Æneas she is a fugitive, an exile of bitter, vain regrets. Her husband, "wired with a mighty love," had fallen by his brother's hand, and his ghost, like that of Creusa, had driven her in flight from her Tyrian fatherland. Again like Æneas, she flies no solitary wanderer, but, "dux femina facti," she guides a new colony to the site of the future Carthage. Touch after touch brings out this parallel to the lovers' history as they drift to one another. The same weariness, the same unconscious longing for rest and love, fills either heart.

Me quoque per multos similis fortuna labores
Jactatam, hac demum voluit consistere terra,

cries the Queen as Æneas stands before her, a wanderer like herself, his heart bleeding at the loss of Creusa, of Helen, of Troy, solitary in his despair. He is longing for the touch of a human hand, the sound of a voice of love. He is weary, baffled by the ghostly embraces of Creusa, by the cloud that wraps his mother from his view.

Quid natum toties, crudelis tu quoque, falsis
Ludis imaginibus?

He is weary of wandering, longing with all the old-world intensity of longing for a settled home. "O fortunatus et ille, deum si possit suorum," he cries as he looks on the rising walls of Carthage. His gloom has been lightened by the assurance of his fame which he gathers from the pictures of the great Defence graven on the walls of the Tyrian temple. But the loneliness and longing still press heavily on him, when the cloud which has wrapt him from sight parts suddenly asunder, and Dido and Æneas stand face to face. Few situations in poetry are more artistic than this meeting of Æneas and the Queen in its suddenness and picturesqueness. A love born of pity speaks in the first words of the hero, "O sola infandos Trojæ miserata labores;" and the reply of Dido strikes the same sympathetic note:—

Non ignara mali, miseris succurrere disco.

But the pity is no growth of the moment. Fugitives from Troy have long since sought her father's halls; the son of Maia has been sent from Jupiter to stir compassion for the Trojans in Tyrian hearts. The exploits of the world-famous seige are pictured on the walls of the temple which the Queen has reared to Juno in the pine-grove beside the town. "Who knows not the race of the Æneadæ, the city of Troy?" Dido cries impatiently to the sailors who implore her protection.

It is in the same spirit of pity that she receives Æneas. But the fervour of passion is soon to supersede this compassionate regard. Love himself, in the most exquisite episode of the Æneid, takes the place of Ascanius; while the Trojan boy lies sleeping on Ida, lapped on Earth's bosom beneath the cool mountain shade, his divine "double" lies clasped to Dido's bosom, and pours his fiery longings into her heart.

Heart and eye
She clings, she cleaves, she makes him lie
Lapped in her breast, nor knows, lost fair,
How dire a god sits heavy there.

Slowly, unconsciously, the lovers draw together. The gratitude of Æneas is still subordinate to his quest. "Thy name and praise shall live," he says to Dido, "whatever lands call me." The imperious generosity of the Queen has shown itself in her first offer to the sailors, "urbem quam statuo vestra est," but it is still generosity, and not passion. Passion is born in the long night through which, with love still folded in her arms, Dido listens to the "Tale of Troy." The very verse quickens with the new pulse of love. The preface of the Æneid, the stately introduction that foretells the destinies of Rome, the divine end to which the fates were guiding Æneas, closes with the appearance of Dido. The poem takes a gayer and lighter tone. The disguise and recognition of Venus as she appears to her son, the busy scene of city-building, the sudden revelation of Æneas to the Queen, have a note of exquisite romance. To use the poet's own simile,

Fervet opus, redolentque thymo fragrantia mella.

The honey-sweet of the lover's tale steals subtly on the graver epic. Step by step Virgil leads us on through every stage of pity, of fancy, of reverie, of restlessness, of passion, to the fatal close. None before him had painted the thousand delicate shades of love's advance; none has painted them more tenderly, more exquisitely since. As the Queen listens to the tale of her lover's escape she showers her questions as one that could never know enough.

Multa super Priamo rogitans, super Hectore multa.

Her passion feeds in the sleepless night on the recollection of his look, on the memory of his lightest words. The recklessness of passion is upon her; she rushes from Æneas, and wanders through the busy streets—

Et qui nunc cervum vulnere tendit iaculi
Incautum pastor, amens, per silvas sequitur fugam
Exercetque canes, quos non in Cretea possit
Cogere Gortyna, non Arcadia mandra, non
Totum Cynthus agat venatum.

A swain, in desultory war,
Where Cretan woods are thick,
Has pierced as mad the trees she flies,
And all unknowing of his prize
Has left the dart to stick:
She wanders town and fort o'er
While the fell shaft still drinks her gore.

Even the old love of Sychæus seems to revive in and blend with this new affection, "agnosco veteris vestigia flammæ." Her very queeniness delights to idealize her lover, to recognise in the hero before whom she falls "one of the race of the gods." But the queen sinks again into the woman. Her very words are broken by the passion that utters them:—

Now through the city of her pride
She walks, Æneas at her side,
Displays the stores of Sidon's trade
And stately homes already made;
Begins, but stops she knows not why,
And lets the imperfect utterance die.
Now as the sunlight wears a-way,
She seeks the feast of yesterday;
Inquires once more of Troy's eclipse,
And hangs once more upon his lips;
Then when the guests have gone their ways,
And the dim moon withdraws her rays,
And setting stars to slumber call,
Alone she mourns in that lone hall,
Clasps the dear couch where late he lay,
Beholds him, hears him far away;
Or keeps Ascanius on her knees,
And in the son the father sees.

It is as though Virgil longed to crowd all the "notes" of love into a single passage, and yet how many notes remain as the story rolls on to the interview in the cave and the union of the lovers! For a while the figure of Dido is that of happy, insatiate passion. The rumours of war from the jealous chieftains of the country fall idly on her ear. She hovers round her hero with sweet observances of love; hangs at his side the jewelled sword, and from his shoulder the robe of Tyrian purple woven by her queenly hands. It is this "madness," this utter self-abandonment of her passion, that stands out against the self-control, the "piety" of Æneas. Still paints love so powerfully only as it were to tell us that love is a little thing to the real purpose of a man's life. The tide of Dido's passion sweeps away for a moment the stern resolve of duty, but the resolve is in the very heart of the man, and revives at the new call of the gods. It bids him depart, and he "burns to obey." He stamps down and hides in the deep recesses of his heart the "care" that her wild entreaties arouse within him. The life swung out of course for a time returns to its old bearings; Italy and his destiny "hic amor, hæc patria est." He bows to the higher will, and from that moment all that has turned him from his course is of the past. Dido becomes a part of his "memory," as of things that were; "nec me meminisse pigebit Elissæ." He is as "resolute to go" as she is "resolute to die."

Even in the happiest moments of his story the consummate art of the poet has prepared for the final catastrophe. Little signs, "omens," "infelix," "fati nescia," sound the first undertones of a woe to come, even amidst the joy of the first meeting or the glad tumult of the hunting scene. The restlessness, the quick alternations of feeling in the hour of her triumph, prepare us for the wild swaying of the soul from bitterest hate to pitiful affection in the hour of her agony. She is the first in the sensitiveness of her passion to catch the change in Æneas. "Who can cheat the eyes of love?" The storm of her indignation sweeps away the excuses of her lover, as the storm of her love had swept away his earlier resolve. All dignity, all queenliness breaks now before "the fury of a woman scorned." Taunts follow prayers, and curses taunts. She dashes herself against the rooted purpose of Æneas, as the storm-winds, to use Virgil's image, dash themselves from this quarter and that against the rooted oak. The madness of her failure drives her through the streets like a Menad by night at the festival of Cithæron; she flies at last to her chamber like a beast at bay, and gazes out distracted at the Trojan shipmen putting off busily from the shores. Yet ever and again the wild frenzy-bursts are broken by notes of the old pathetic tenderness. Her curses break down into tears. In the midst of her taunts and menaces she turns with a woman's delicacy to protest against her own violence, "heu, furiis incensa feror." She humbles herself even to pray for a little respite, if but for a few hours.

Tempus inane peto, requiem spatiumque furori,
Dum mea me victam doceat fortuna dolere.

She pleads her very loneliness; she catches as it were from Æneas the thought of the boy whose future he had pleaded as one cause of his departure, and finds in it a plea for pity:—

Ah! had I, ere you chose to rove,
Ta'en from your arms some pledge of love,
Some child-Æneas to recall
Your face and gambol in my hall,
The sense of loneliness were the son,
Nor had I seemed so all undone!

Sometimes her agony is too terrible for speech; she can only answer with those "speechless eyes," those "lumina tacita" with which her shade was once more to meet the pleas of Æneas in the Elysian fields. But her wonderful energy forbids her to lie, like a weaker woman, crushed in her despair. She hurries her sister to the feet of her lover, "that nothing may be left untried." It is only when all has failed that she consents to die. From the first she has staked her life on the issue; it is as "one about to die" that she prays Æneas not to leave her, but it is only when hope deserts her that the weariness of life gathers round and she "tires of the sight of day." In her dreams Æneas is changed into the bitter foe, driving her forth into a life of loneliness. From the funeral temple of her husband the ghostly voice of Sychæus mingles with the death-like hootings of the owl. But out of the wreck of the woman the queen rises again to her old majesty. In the stillness of the night she schools her heart to death; "die as thou hast deserved," "muorere ut merita es." Her last curse as the ships quit the shore is no longer the wild imprecation of a woman scorned, it is the mighty curse of the founder of a people, calling down on the race of her betrayer ages of inextinguishable hate. Then the struggle with herself is over. Like Charles in the great ode of Andrew Marvell, "she nothing common did nor mean upon that memorable scene," Side with the consciousness of approaching doom she hides the sword of her lover in her robe, and flings herself on the fatal couch strown with the garments of the Trojan. The queenliness of her farewell mingles subtly with tones of the deepest womanhood:—

Sweet relics of a time of love
When fate and heaven were kind,
Receive my life-blood, and remove
These torments of the mind.
My life is lived, and I have played
The part that Fortune gave,
And now I pass, a queenly shade,
Majestic to the grave.
A glorious city I have built,
Have seen my walls ascend,
Chastised the blood of a husband and spilt
A brother, yet no friend.
Blest I, if I yet lacked one blessing more,
That Troy had never touched my shore.

THE AFRICAN DIAMOND FIELDS.

THE Free State Volksraad has passed an Ordinance regulating the working of the present diamond-fields and the opening of new ones, wherever discovered, throughout the State. The Ordinance provides that all payable diamond-fields in the State shall be thrown open to the public on the payment of ten shillings a month by each digger, the half of which sum is to go to the Government, and the other half to the proprietor of the farm. The Government is to appoint inspectors with a salary of £300, and an allowance for forage and other necessaries of £100, making in all £400 a year. Committees are to be elected for each "field," of which committees the Government inspector shall be *ex officio* chairman. The Government has, moreover, power to buy up diamond farms, with the consent of the owners, at 20s. per morgen for the land, and to pay a fair valuation for the buildings and improvements. The Ordinance, moreover, provides that all new-comers shall, before obtaining license to dig, sign a declaration that they will obey the laws of the State, and assist the inspector to put down upset and breaches of the law, even to the apprehending of such offenders, and the handing them over to justice.—*Cape Standard*.

PARIS.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Pioneer* says—"There is just now great cry about an alleged transportation of a couple of thousand Communist ladies without trial to New Caledonia. This is denied, and yet I have reason to believe that the charming chignoned Reds are gone. In fact, they are sent with their own consent. Over 15,000 prisoners have been, or will be, gradually permitted to return to Paris without trial. As many more will remain, it is very embarrassing to the Government to know how to deal legally with so vast a number. The courts-martial or civil tribunals have not yet commenced their sittings. When they begin they will proceed rapidly, as no advocates will be allowed to make Tichborne procrastinations except in the cases of a few celebrities. The courts will have before them about two hundred thorough ruffians, and of these nearly half are likely to be buried before this day month. When these are disposed of, a good deal of mercy will be shown to the others. It is sad to think how many innocent persons may be amongst these thousands of prisoners. A little event of Tuesday will show how reckless the rights of the citizens are regarded. They had made a collection of prisoners recently apprehended in this city—men who voted on Sunday week for Gambetta, and are now sent down to be shot; such is universal suffrage—and were despatching about 600 of them in the morning to Versailles. When the party with their guards was passing the Pont-Neuf, a bank clerk was just at the moment going to his day's toil. The convoy had stopped, blocking the approach to the bridge, and the poor clerk, fearing to be late, pushed into the crowd and got mixed up with the prisoners, many of whom were well dressed young men of probably his own position in life. When the young man wanted to issue out at the other side of the bridge, he found his passage barred by a policeman. 'Not so soft as you think, my young Communist, stand back amongst the other prisoners!' In fact the wretched clerk was taken off to Versailles. By a stroke of luck he passed a friend in the crowd assembled to see the procession and hurriedly told his case. The Bank people have sent down to Versailles to get him out, which they will probably do if he be not already at Brest or on his way to Cayenne or New Caledonia. But every one is suspected now-a-days. *Chevrari* has reappeared without any loss of its former gaiety. Its last story is that seven gentlemen, going down to Versailles, were chatting in a railway carriage about the ruffianism of those miserable incendiaries, the Communists. An eighth passenger was in a corner wrapped up in silence and a great-coat. The most exuberant of the party, a very fat gentleman, suddenly addressed the silent traveller,—'Have you not the same opinion as we have, Monsieur, about these Communists?' The man so addressed stammered out some evasive reply. 'I am amazed,' went on the fat friend of reader, 'that any Frenchman can behold the ruins in Paris without indignation.' 'Don't be in the least astonished,' said the late silent man, 'I'm a photographer; these rascally Communists have made my fortune.'"

A WATERSPOUT.—On Sunday, July 9, a magnificent waterspout was visible from Queens-town and neighbourhood. When first seen it was whole and entire, and bore much of the shape of a gigantic cone inverted, the apex being downward, reaching the surface of the sea, and the big end terminating in a black black cloud. The spout itself was very black, the density increasing materially towards the summit. As well as could be judged it seemed to be exactly perpendicular to the horizon, the sides being perfectly smooth and without any appearance of ragged-ness. From the first time it was observed it continued whole for probably two minutes, and it was totally dispated in about four minutes. Where it fell, the spray rose to a considerable height, and had the appearance of a great volume of smoke. It began to waste from below, and so gradually up, while the upper part remained entire, without any visible alteration, till at last it resolved itself in a thick black cloud alone. The dissipation of the spout was followed by a heavy downpour of rain, which extended over the neighbourhood for miles round. It moved in a south-easterly direction, but the wind was comparatively trifling. The spectacle was a very grand one, though the viewing of it was attended with the unpleasant consequence of a drenching.—*Standard*.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—With autumn come many diseases of the skin, which demand instant attention if the patient wishes to be spared much annoyance through the winter. These remedies will be found most effectual in repressing erysipelas and inflammations generally, and in healing up sore eyes, wounds, and ulcerations in the kindest manner, without exciting pain, or tending to weaken the patient, which would infallibly increase his sufferings and retard a cure. Holloway's Pills should be taken during this course of treatment, which they will make easier and more successful; at the same time they will improve the appetite and materially aid digestion—a matter of the most material importance when lowering infirmities affect the weak, delicate, or aged.

DER RUHM.

(*Saturday Review*, July 8.)

WHEN the wicked wags of professedly comic periodicals take the measure of historical events and of political problems, no man grudges them the laugh in which he is not called upon to share. But of late, since the great war has come to a close, since graphic details of carnage and desolation have become a drug in the market, since we have begun to think of poor England rather than of poor Paris, and to eke out the great events of the present with the still more awful experiences of the future, the leaders of public opinion in the soberer sphere of our press have been visited by a sudden contagion of prophetic friskiness. "Maga," indeed, prides herself upon her self-granted charter of license; she is as lively in her old age as the octogenarian lady who, according to Mr. Forsyth's story, demanded the solace of a tale by Mrs. Aphra Behn. The *Battle of Dorking* was written with freshness and a certain degree of verisimilitude; and it was at all events our own dirty linen, real or imaginary, which its author undertook to air before his gratified fellow-countrymen. The heavy artillery of the Augsburg *Allgemeine* having not disdained to avail itself of this supply of guns by an English firm, our own minor prophets of the more solemn cast have felt it to be time to fire some blank cartridge in anticipation of Armageddon. The *Second Armada*, by which the *Times* condescended to allay the fears of the nation at the risk of wounding the susceptibilities of one of the Eastern counties, has happily not been "continued in our next;" but meanwhile, of all the journals in the country, *Macmillan's Magazine*, from which we might have expected better, if not livelier things, has taken up the ball. *Der Ruhm, or the Wreck of German Unity*, purporting to be the narrative by a Brandenberger Hauptmann of the downfall of Prussia from her high estate under the reign of Emperor Fritz, is the last, and we hope will remain the last, contribution to the political satire of our days.

We are informed that political satire now goes in "the trade" under the name of "Dame Europa Literature." The change of nomenclature is satisfactory; for to the political satire of the days when there was such a department in English letters these wares bear the same relation as Mr. Byron's burlesques bear to Aristophanes. In particular, the author of this last piece of spite mistaking itself for satire may justly compare himself to Swift, if ill-nature be the test; he may even say of himself, like Persius:—

Sum petulanti splene cachinno;

for the petulance and the spleen of his vision of the future are undeniable; and if he likes to chuckle over the sadness of his warnings, he is sure to have the laughter all to himself. In Germany to whose address the warning is directed, it is less likely to be regarded in this light than in that (if we may venture upon an American expression in characterizing this flower of English "high-class" journalism) of a "caution."

A prophet—and we appeal to Dr. Cumming whether our view of the technical education of prophets be not the correct one—should above all things be circumstantial. Vagueness is all very well for vaticinations concerning the weather: but the doom of the Papacy, or the downfall of German unity, though doubtless capable of being foretold, seems to call for something like speciality of information in the soothsayer who consigns these entities to destruction. The great success of the prophetic *bureau* at Delphi is, after all, to be chiefly accounted for by the fact that the responses were given by the chiefs of her sacerdotal staff, knew what she was talking about. A brief—and we promise that it shall be very brief—summary of the Brandenburg Captain's narrative of the wreck of German unity will best show whether its author is furnished with similar qualifications. If we are to take the outward form of the narrative seems necessary by way of introduction.

The scene is described in the first two lines of the story. The hero was "grinding the dusty gravel on the side-walk of a Strasse near the Potsdam Bahnhoff." A reference to the dictionary will apprise the reader, amazed at the unwonted dignity of local colouring into a single sentence, that *Strasse* means street, and *Bahnhof* (or more generally *Bahnhof*), railway station; and he will thus at once understand that he must prepare for a narrative in that exquisitely natural diction in which Frenchmen are prone to soliloquise on the English stage, where they are made to understand our language in order for the benefit of the audience they are constrained to speak, with occasional reminiscences of their native tongue. This may be called the comic idiomatic manner; and it rather gains than loses in verisimilitude when those who employ it like the Brandenburger Hauptmann, display an ignorance of the grammar of their mother-tongue; speak, *e.g.*, of "*der alter* (*sic*) *Barbarossa*," "*one schnell Fear*" (*sic*), and in fact are never so little at home as when they are irresistibly moved to use "native valley of the Elbe" from Hamburg; France recovered Alsace and Lorraine, while her troops swarmed over the Rhine; Russia and Poland now lost Livonia, and the Vistula on Berlin, &c., &c. &c. &c. "Ah! children, I am getting tired. The Treaty of Copenhagen muzzled and mangled Prussia. Thank God, you never hear of 'der Ruhm' now."

It is a dangerous thing to confront prophecies with probabilities. But if we could induce this particular prophet to recollection, not of the future, but of the present, to serve him, we would venture upon pointing out a few impossibilities to which he has taken his prophetic oath. Or, rather, we will put our historic doubts in the following form. If the Emperor Alexander III. conciliates the goodwill of Poland by reversing the policy of persecution of the reign of Katharine to that of reign of Alexander II., and returning to the spasmodic efforts of Alexander I., long after such a return has become as senseless as it would be fruitless, then England will ally herself with Russia in order to defend the coping-stones of Heligoland. If Mr. Leopold Buchner, who has visited our institutions for the same reason as Mr. Byron's burlesques bear to Aristophanes. In particular, the author of this last piece of spite mistaking itself for satire may justly compare himself to Swift, if ill-nature be the test; he may even say of himself, like Persius:—

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